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Outline Study of English History

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Outline of
English History

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by Maud Elma Kingsley

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OUTLINE STUDY OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

A. PRELIMINARY WORK.

I. ENGLISH HISTORY INCLUDES

1. The History of the British Islands (Particularly that of the Island of Great Britain.)
2. The History of the English People.
 - a. Including the development of the English language and distinctive racial characteristics.
3. The History of the English Monarchy.
 - a. *Including the development of English political institutions and ideas.*

Note 1. The English people did not become the dominant race in the British Islands until after 450 A. D.; English political history begins with the completion of the Norman Conquest, 1066.

II. THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

Note 2. The island of Great Britain was known to the Romans as *Britannia*, whence the English *Britain*.

1. Traces of Primitive Man in Britain.
 - a. The *paleolithic* or chipped flint implements: their occurrence in geological strata in connection with the remains of animals long extinct in Europe.
 - b. The *neolithic* or polished stone implements associated with remains of animals of existing or recently extinct species.

c. The Bronze Age.

- (1). Meaning of the term.
- (2). The great advance in civilization indicated by the knowledge of smelting metals.
- (3). Extensive remains of the prehistoric Bronze Age in Britain.
- (a). The *Cromlechs*: *Dolmens*: *Stonehenge*.

Note 3. Nothing is known of the language or race affiliations of the people who erected these structures.

2. The Celtic Race : Its Part in European History.

- a. Conquests of the Celts in western and southern Europe; in Asia Minor.
- b. Settlement of the Celts in Britain, B. C. 600 to B. C. 200.
- c. Complete absorption or extermination of previous population by the Celtic invaders.
- d. Introduction of the use of iron during the period of Celtic settlement.

Note 4. Two very distinct varieties of the Celtic speech exist in the British Islands: the *Goidelic*, represented by the Irish and Highland Scottish languages; and the *Brythonic*, represented by the existing Welsh and the recently extinct language of Cornwall. This fact is regarded as indicating progressive waves of Celtic invasion.

e. Characteristics of Celtic civilization.

- (1). The *clan system* of social organization.
- (2). The use of both iron and bronze implements.
- (3). Savagery of the masses but a certain degree of barbaric magnificence among the chiefs.
- (4). The *Druid priesthood*: its mysterious rites and secret influence.

f. The Phoenicians of Cadiz and the Greeks of Marseilles seek commerce in Britain.

- (1). Exploration of the coast of Britain by Pytheas of Marseilles, 4th century B. C.

Note 5. The narrative of this early explorer is known only by scanty and garbled quotations in later writers.

3. The Roman Conquest of Britain: Britain Under the Romans.

Note 6. The Romans were the recognized protectors of civilization and commerce in western Europe after 200 B. C., their dominions including the commercial settlements of both Greeks and Phoenicians.

- a. Conquest of Celtic Gaul by the Romans under *Julius Caesar*, 58 B. C. to 51 B. C.

- (1). Invasion of Britain by Caesar in 55 and 54 B. C.

Note 7. These invasions were mere raids for political effect since no claim of sovereignty over Britain was made by Caesar.

- b. Establishment of Roman interest in Britain through commerce; the adoption of Roman manners by the British princes and noblemen.
- c. Invasion of Britain by the Roman Emperor, *Claudius*, to protect the Roman interest, A. D. 43.
- d. *London* and *Camulodunum* (Colchester) centers of Roman power.
- e. Obstinate resistance of the Celts of the north and west; slow progress of the Roman Conquest.
- f. Destruction of the Druids in the Island of Anglesey by Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 61.
- g. Revolt of *Boadicea* in the east, A. D. 62; cruel revenge of the Romans.
- h. Final establishment of the Roman power in Britain by the victory of Julius Agricola over the Caledonians in central Scotland, 90 A. D.
- i. Britain organized as a Roman province.

Note 8. A Roman province was a portion of the world of

which the Roman people assumed the protection and government. It was not regarded as an integral part of a Roman nation, nor were the provincials, as such, Roman citizens. The Romans modified their system of provincial government to suit the needs of each individual province. People who were submissive and capable were allowed some degree of municipal independence; a thoroughly trusted prince or nobleman might be allowed to rule part of a province as a vassal king. In general, the provincials were forbidden the use of arms and were heavily taxed to support the Roman military garrison and a swarm of civil officials sent from Italy to govern them. A heavy tribute for the Roman imperial treasury was also exacted, and resident Roman citizens formed a privileged class. At the sacrifice of all national aspirations, all political, and much of their personal, freedom, the provincials gained protection against foreign enemies and civil dissensions, a systematic and fairly just government, good roads, and as much of the refining and civilizing influence existing in the Roman world as they were capable of assimilating.

j. Britain under the Romans.

(1). Geography.

- (a). Walled towns of *Chester, Lincoln, London, St. Albans, York.*

(2). Roads.

- (a). Importance of Roman roads to Roman civilization.
(b). Survival of some of the Roman roads in Britain into Saxon and even later times.

(3). The Northern Frontier.

- (a). No attempt made by the Romans to extend their conquests into the extreme north of Britain.
(b). Consequently the Romans were compelled to defend a frontier against active savages constantly

reinforced from Ireland and, perhaps, from Scandinavia.

- (c). The wall of the Emperor Hadrian (A. D. 122) from the Tyne to the Solway: its purpose: existing remains.
- (4). Advance of the Roman frontier.
 - (a). The wall of the Emperor Antonius Pius (A. D. 142), between the Forth and the Clyde.
- (5). Revolt of the Caledonians and northern Britons (A. D. 160-185).
- (6). Expedition of the Roman Emperor Septimus Severus to Britain: his death at York (208): the frontier of Roman Britain again established at Hadrian's wall.
- k. Life in Britain as revealed by excavation of Roman ruins.
 - (1). Towns generally small and mean as compared with those of Gaul and Italy.
 - (2). Much of the country held, apparently, in vast estates tilled by slaves and serfs.
- l. Introduction of Christianity into Britain.
 - (1). Flourishing Christian churches in Britain in the latter part of the third century.
 - (2). Legend of St. Alban of Verulamium.
 - (3). The town population apparently thoroughly christianized during the fourth century.
- m. End of Roman Britain.
 - (1). Increasing pressure of the barbarians on all the frontiers of the empire after 300 A. D.
 - (2). New tribes of savages, the *Scots* and the *Picts*, appear in North Britain.
 - (3). German tribes from the region of the mouth of the Elbe appear in Britain; known to the Romans as *Saxons*.
 - (a). Their piratical incursions.
 - (b). The Coast of the Saxon Shore.

B. ENGLISH HISTORY PROPER.

I. THE ANGLO-SAXONS AND THE EARLY ENGLISH.

1. The Downfall of Roman Civilization in Britain Contemporaneous with the Occupation of the Eastern Half of the Island by German Invaders.

Note 9. A line drawn from the mouth of the Tweed through the mouth of the Severn to the south coast would represent roughly the boundary between the Celts and the Germans at the time when Roman civilization finally disappeared, early in the 7th century.

2. Evidence that the Celtic Race became Extinct in the Region included in the Earliest German Conquests.

3. Points to be Noted Regarding the Anglo-Saxons.

- a. Their language, the earliest form of the English language, was radically identical with the languages of the German coast of the North Sea.
- b. Meaning of the word *Saxon* as applied to these German invaders by the Romans and the British Celts.

Note 10. The Germanic peoples called the British Celts "Welsh". There was a sharper distinction, physically, between the Englishman and the Welshman than between the Englishman and the Hollander, or North German.

Suggestion 1. Give the derivation and meaning of the word "Welsh".

c. Traditional racial divisions of the German settlers in Britain.

- (1). The *Angles*, *Jutes*, *Saxons*; location of their respective settlements.

Suggestion 2. Note the following points: (1) The derivation of the word "England"; (2). Derivation of the word "English"; (3). Original meaning of the term "Anglo-Saxon"; (4). Extent to which the word

"Anglo-Saxon" is synonymous with the word "English"; (5). The difference between the common use of the term at the present day and its historical significance.

- d. Traditional or mythical stories of *Hengist* and *Horsa* and the conquest of Kent; of *Aella* and the South Saxon settlements; of *Cerdic* and the foundation of the West Saxon kingdom.

Note 11. There is no real history of the English conquests in Britain nor any surviving tradition or myth to account for the English settlements north of the Thames.

4. Racial Development of the Early English.

- a. Barbarians lifted above utter savagery by their knowledge of the rudiments of agriculture and the simple domestic arts.

- b. The social unit, the *family*.

Note 12. Either the natural family, descendants of one ancestor; or the artificial family, formed by the dependents of one lord. A man looked to his relatives or lord for protection and was responsible to his relatives or to his lord for his own conduct. No more was expected of public authority than to see that disputes between families or lords were terminated in accordance with law and custom.

- c. The economic unit, the *household*.

Note 13. By household was meant the actual household and the *hide* or measure of land sufficient for the support of one household. A man's wealth was measured by the number of *hides*, the householders of which were his serfs and tenants.

- d. Classes of society.

- (1). The King, believed to hold his rank, if not his power, by right of divine descent and appointment.

- (2). The Thanes (Anglo-Saxon *Thegn*), or chosen warriors and counsellors of the king; often members of his own or other royal families and usually landholders and lords.
 - (a). The thanes in actual military service, attending the king, were called *knights*.
- (3). Wealthy landholders or members of families which, collectively, held much land.
- (4). Free householders (*ceorls* or *churls*) who lived on one or two *hides* of land which they either owned or rented of a thane or wealthy landholder whom they accepted as their lord.
- (5). Slaves, and freedmen who earned their living by menial service.
 - (a). The *wergeld* or money value of a man's life.

5. Government of the Early English.

- a. Large states incompatible with primitive social organization.
 - (1). Consequent division of England into a large number of small kingdoms.
 - (a). Bernicia, Lindsey, Mercia, East Anglia, the kingdom of the Hwicce, Wessex, and others.
- b. Duties of government limited to keeping the peace and defending or extending the boundaries of the kingdom.
- c. The king and his thanes the only public authorities.
- d. Each landholder liable, under some circumstances, to various taxes and tributes for the king's use, and always liable to military service.
- e. For administrative purposes, each kingdom was divided into districts; each district, under a thane, who was known as the king's *reeve*.

Note 14. The administrative divisions of the kingdom of Wessex were known as *shires* and their royal governors as *shire reeves* (contracted to *sheriffs*), names

which English speaking emigrants have taken with them into all parts of the world.

6. Manners and Customs.

a. Warfare.

- (1). Wealthy classes best equipped for military service, and, consequently, most relied upon.
- (2). The kings, thanes, and knights, the nucleus of the military force; the horseman preferred to the foot-soldier.
- (3). A general levy of freemen in cases of emergency.
- (4). Weapons and armor.

Note 15. The two-edged cutting sword, the pike or thrusting spear, and the javelin were the usual weapons of this period. The long bow did not become the distinctive weapon of Englishmen until after the Norman Conquest. The armor consisted of a small round shield, a helmet of iron, and a coat of iron chain mail.

b. Agriculture.

- (1). Basis, the heavy plow drawn by eight oxen; village co-operation enforced by the use of such clumsy machinery.
- (2). Fertility of the soil maintained by the prohibition of continuous cropping according to the universal mediaeval custom.

c. Social life.

- (1). Little if any town life in earliest England.

Note 16. London, Canterbury, York, and Lincoln, the oldest English towns, were, perhaps, in existence one hundred or one hundred and fifty years after the destruction of the Roman towns on the same sites.

(2). Houses.

- (a). Small, usually of one room, with high pitched roofs covered with thatch or tiles.

d. Trade.

- (1). Exports:—cattle, wool, slaves.
- (2). Imports:—gold and silver ornaments; rich clothing.
- (3). Gold, silver, and bronze coins in use.

Note 17. The words *penny* and *shilling* come from the earliest English, but the names have indicated widely different values at different periods.

e. Writing.

- (1). The Runic alphabet.
- (2). Knowledge of letters confined to a few and regarded as a magic art.
- (3). Roman letters introduced with Christianity.

f. Religion.

- (1.) Same gods as those worshipped in Germany and Scandinavia.

Note 18. This is indicated by English names of the days of the week. Tuesday (*Tyr's day*), Wednesday (*Woden's day*), Friday (*Frigga's day*), etc.

- (2). Mythology and form of worship of the early English unknown.

Note 19. The Teutonic religion seems to have been an extremely primitive superstition which had been outgrown long before Christianity was preached in the north.

7. The Celtic Neighbors of England.

- a. Wales, including Shropshire and Herfordshire, until the middle of the 8th century.

Note 20. The Celts of Wales were restless and warlike but were seldom united against the common enemy.

- b. West Wales (Cornwall and part of Devon).

Note 21. This section was cut off from Wales by the victory of the Saxons at Deorham, 577. It was a rude and barbarous region having little connection with early English history.

- c. North Wales, comprising the western Lowlands of Scotland, with Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Note 22. This section was cut off from Wales when Chester was taken by the English, 613.

- (1). Not a political unity at this time, later the powerful British kingdom of Strathclyde.

- d. The wandering Gaelic savages of the eastern and northern Highland of Scotland who were known as *Picts*.

Note 23. The Celts, at the beginning of the 7th century, were all Christians, and all except the Highland Picts retained some memory of Roman civilization; but, cut off from the Christian world and confined by rugged mountains and desolate moors, they were, in some respects, more barbarous than the heathen English. The Celts and the English regarded each other with mutual contempt.

8. The Civilizing of the English through the Introduction of Christianity.

- a. Survey of the situation.

- (1). Gaul, Spain, and Italy, as well as Britain, conquered by German barbarians.

Note 24. The conquerors of these provinces, unlike the English, were already Christians, familiar with the ideas of civilization and open to civilizing influences.

- (2). The Christian Church organization the most vigorous institution in the later Roman Empire and the most efficient protector of civilization during the barbarian conquests.

- (3). The universality of the Church kept alive the Roman Empire in spirit for ages after it had ceased to exist in bodily form.

- (4). Organization of the Church.

- (a). Secular clergy who performed the services of the Church for the laity.

(b). Regular clergy or *monks*, who devoted their lives wholly to religious contemplation and exercises.

(c). The *Bishops* or overseers of the Church, the *Popes*.

1st. Gregory I. (Known as *Saint Gregory*), Pope of Rome, 590-604: his energetic character; his efforts to develop the primacy of the Roman Church into an effective dominion over other churches; his dream of a reunited Christian world.

Suggestion 3. Read the story of Pope Gregory and the English slaves. State its meaning.

b. The Coming of Augustine, a Roman monk, dispatched by Pope Gregory as missionary to the heathen English lands, 597.

(1). The conversion of Ethelbert, King of Kent, and his people.

(2). The rapid evangelization of the greater part of England.

(3). Attempt of Augustine and his disciples to induce the Celtic Christians to join with the English converts in communion with Rome; the attempt fails.

(4). Heathen reaction; the Roman clergy driven from Northumbria, 633.

(5). Northumbria reconverted by the Celtic missionaries from the great monastery of Saint Columba in the island of Iona.

(6). Contest between the Celtic and Roman churches for the control of northern England settled in favor of Rome by *King Oswy* at the synod of Whitby, 664.

c. Effect of the conversion of the English.

(1). Adoption by the English of the Roman civilization, including what still existed of the Latin literature.

- (2). Admission of the English to commercial and diplomatic intercourse with the civilized Franks and Italians.

Suggestion 4. What is meant by "Franks"?

- (3). Establishment of the monastic system throughout England.

Note 25. The monasteries served as centers, not only of learning, but of agriculture and industry as well.

- (4). Development of the idea of a common English nationality from the unity of the Church organization in England.

9. The English Kingdoms.

- a. Varying boundaries and degree of independence.
- b. The *Bretwalda* or chief king.
- c. Supremacy of *Northumbria*, 650-700; of *Mercia*, 725-800; of *Wessex*, after 825.
- d. *King Egbert* recognized as *Bretwalda*, after 830; sometimes reckoned as the first king of all England.

10. The Danish Invasion.

- a. Beginning of the Danish raids.
 - (1). Origin and character of the people known to the English as *Danes*, and to continental Europe as *Northmen*.
 - (2). Their heathenism, bold seamanship, reckless courage, and savage cruelty.
- b. The Danish Invasion.
 - (1). Impelling motive of the movement.
 - (a). Over population of the sterile North; love of adventure; later, the desire for the luxuries of civilization and the attractions of mild climate and fertile soil.
 - (2). England exposed to attack:—neglect of the sea and seacoast; inefficiency of government; lack of

national spirit and co-operation for common defence.

- (3). The raids of Danish sea rovers in the reign of Egbert become actual invasions in the reign of Egbert's son, *Ethelwolf*, and his sons, 836-871.
 - (a). East Anglia, the southern half of Northumbria, and the eastern half of Mercia became Danish lands, before 875.
 - (b). Alfred, son of *Ethelwolf*, King of Wessex, attacked by a great Danish host, 876.
- 1¹. The defeated Danes forced to surrender to Alfred, 878.
- (4). Treaty between the Danes and the English, after 897; The Danes accept Christianity, and acknowledge Alfred as their over-lord.
- (5). The Danish Dominion.
 - (a). Recognition of Danish dominion in East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria.
 - (b). The *Danclagh*:—East Anglia, the Five Boroughs, York.

Note 26. A straight line drawn from *Chester* to the *Thames* at London will roughly represent the southern boundary of the *Danelagh*.

- (6). Most important result of the Danish invasions.
 - (a). *The development of an English nationality.*

Note 27. With the exception of a small English kingdom in Northumbria, north of the Tyne, all Englishmen, who had escaped subjection to the Danes, recognized Alfred, King of Wessex, as their sovereign.

11. Alfred the Great: His Character.

- (1). His military skill and his success in war; his greater success in arousing national spirit and enthusiasm; his ability as an organizer of civil life; his patronage of learning and literature; his own literary work; his place in English literature.

12. **Efforts of Alfred's successors, Edward, Athelstan, Edmund, and Erred to extend their sovereignty over the Danelagh, 900-955.**

13. **End of the Political independence of the Danelagh, about 950.**

Note 28. The Danes adopted the English language with some variations of dialect, and became Englishmen in name and national instinct. They preserved, however, many of their distinctive customs and laws and remained an active and influential element of the English people.

14. **Reign of Edgar, 959-975, the culmination of the power of the house of Alfred.**

- a. Archbishop Dunstan Edgar's chief counsellor; his enlightened statesmanship in Church and State.

15. **Confusion after the death of Edgar; Aethelred the Redeless, or the Unready; meaning of the epithet.**

16. **Renewed Danish invasions; conquest of England by the Danish king, Sweyn.**

17. **Defeat of Edmund Ironside, son of Aethelred, by Canute, son of Sweyn.**

18. **Canute, King of England, 1017-1035.**

- a. His character; his popularity in England.

- b. His vast empire (including England, Denmark, and Norway) in direct sovereignty, with overlordship far to the east and west.

- c. End of the Danish line with the deaths of the sons of Canute, 1040-1042.

19. **England from the end of the Danish line to the Norman Conquest.**

- a. Restoration of the line of Alfred in the person of *Edward*, son of Edmund Ironside.

- b. Reign of Edward (known in history as *Edward the Confessor*), 1042-1066.

- (1). Character of Edward I.

Note 29. Edward the "Confessor" was a crowned monk, respected only for his moral virtues and sincere piety.

- (2). The kingdom held for Edward by the three earls: Leofric of West Mercia, Siward of Northumbria, Godwin of Wessex.
- (3). Growing influence of continental ideas in English politics; increasing intercourse with the Normans across the channel.

III. THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

1. The Normans in France; their origin; their enthusiastic adoption of Latin civilization; their energy and virility.

- a. The Duchy of Normandy; its relation to the Norman race and to the French monarchy; its situation, extent and neighbors.

2. The Feudal System.

- a. Effect of the feudal system upon society.
 - (1). Sharp division of classes; crushing burden of the military class on the agricultural and industrial population relieved somewhat by the institution of free towns.
 - (2). Political effects of the Feudal System.
 - (a). The king only one of many great lords in his kingdom.
 - (b). The dukes and counts legally royal officers really independent sovereigns; royal power over them merely nominal.

3. Relations by marriage between the kings of England and the dukes of Normandy.

Note 30. Edward the Confessor was, through his mother, a grandson of Richard I, the third Duke of Normandy; William, the reigning Duke of Normandy after 1035, was a great-grandson of Duke Richard I.

4. Harold, son of Earl Godwin; his ascendancy over King Edward; story of his oath of homage to Duke William of Normandy.
5. Death of King Edward, 1066, without direct heirs.
6. Harold, regent of the kingdom, immediately chosen king by the Witan.

Suggestion 5. Explain the word "witan".

Note 31. The action of the witan amounted to nothing more than a formal recognition of the fact that Harold had made himself king. The male line of the descendants of Alfred was not extinct, and Harold had no other claim to the crown than the power to seize it.

7. Duke William of Normandy claims the throne of England as the next of kin, recognized as such by King Edward.
 - a. Harold's oath of homage alleged as evidence that he had understood and accepted this arrangement.
 - b. A great host assembled by William for the invasion of England.

8. The Norman Conquest of England.

- a. Preliminary events.

- (1). Nature of William's army of invasion; nature of his position as its commander; the profit sharing aspect of the enterprise.
- (2). William supported by the Pope and by the feudal princes generally.

Note 32. William and his knights were regarded as missionaries of feudalism and Latin civilization to a land which an obsolete social system kept in unprogressive barbarism.

- (3). Tostig, Harold's brother, offers the crown of England to King Harold Hardrada of Norway.
 - (a). Attack of Tostig and Harold Hardrada on the coast of Northumbria.
- (4). Threatened with invasion on two sides, the Eng-

lish, as a whole, rally around the native King Harold.

- (5). Tostig and Harold Hardrada defeated and slain by King Harold at *Stamford Bridge*, September 25, 1066.
- b. The Norman Conquest.
 - (1). William of Normandy with his army lands at Pevensey in Sussex, September 27, 1066.
 - (2). Harold hastily marches south to meet the Norman invader; the levies of Wessex join him but the northern earls are slow in gathering their forces.
 - (3). The English army annihilated in the great *Battle of Hastings*; King Harold and his brothers slain, October 14, 1066.
 - (4). Attempt of the witan to rally the English in support of the Aetheling (*Prince*) Edgar, grand nephew of the "Confessor"; refusal of the northern earls to fight for Edgar.
 - (5). William enters London and is proclaimed king by the witan, December 25, 1066.

IV. THE FOREIGN MONARCHY.

1. William I. (The Conqueror.)

- a. Lived 1027—1087; reigned, 1066—1087.
- b. Title to the throne — conquest.

Note 33. William was not only the founder of a new dynasty, but the first king of England in the sense in which the word "king" was understood by feudal lawyers and historians.

- c. Obstinate but disorganized resistance of the English to foreign domination.
- d. Conquest completed with the surrender of *Hereward* at Ely, 1071.
- e. Attitude of William towards the English.

Note 34. Accustomed to the conditions of the continent,

William regarded a people which supported no exclusive military class as essentially servile and barbarous.

f. Objects considered by William in the settlement of his Conquest.

- (1). The reward of his soldiers who regarded themselves as partners in his enterprise.
- (2). The establishment in England of the feudal land tenure and the customs and laws which were based on it.

Note 35. In common with all the practical statesmen of his time, William regarded the *Feudal System* as the only safe and sufficient basis for civilized society.

- (3). The firm establishment of the royal power as a guarantee of the permanence of his work.

g. *The Feudal System in England.*

- (1). The confiscation of the land.

Note 36. As the result of his Conquest, William proclaimed himself the rightful owner of the soil of England. Whoever henceforth should hold land in England must hold it by grant from him. The titles of the great English landholders were cancelled and their lands redistributed among the foreign soldiers to be held by feudal tenure. If an Englishman retained his land or any part of it, he, like the foreigner accepted it as a grant from the king on the same condition of feudal tenure.

- (2). The principle of the feudal tenure.

Note 37. That land was a loan to its possessor from his lord to be enjoyed by him on condition of his performing certain stipulated services.

- (3). Practical working of the feudal tenure in England.

Note 38. A group of cultivators of the soil (*churls* or *villeins*) constituting a village, held their land of some soldier (*knight* or *esquire*), on conditions which made

him, practically, their master and made them his serfs, differing from slaves only in the fact that they were not chattels but went with the land. The soldier, with a number of others of his class, held lands from one of the king's *barons*, on condition of being always ready for military service, equipped with horse and armor and accompanied by armed followers of inferior grade. The *baron*, in turn, held his land from the king on condition of having a small army of knights and men-at-arms ready on call.

Note 39. There were, of course, many variations of this scheme:—knights holding directly from the king; knights' lands held for other than military service; etc.

(4). The effect of this system on society.

(a). The whole country was brought under the discipline of a military camp.

Note 40. Failure in the service by which land was held meant the instant loss of the land and exposure to barbarous punishment which every baron or other chief, tenant of the crown, was empowered to indict.

(5). Outlaws and the forests.

Note 41. Much of the land of England at this time was incapable of cultivation by the methods then known. These wastes were generally wooded and well stocked with game. Dispossessed Englishmen who would not submit to the new order sought to maintain themselves in such places by hunting and plunder. The most rigorous of the feudal regulations were designed to keep persons not belonging to the military class out of the forests.

The struggle between the *outlaws* and the *barons* is reflected in the familiar story of *Robin Hood*.

(6). Fate of the English under the Feudal System.

(a). The lowest classes of freemen changed native for foreign masters: their burdens were in-

creased; they felt the full rigor of the stern discipline involved in the new social order.

- (b). The higher class of freemen, who tilled a few acres of their own and regarded themselves as landholders, found no place in the feudal system; they were reduced to the lower class of villeins.
- (c). Of the wealthy classes of Englishmen, those who were awarded land enough for the purpose, could, by adopting foreign language and manners, obtain recognition as members of the military class.

Note 42. Those who could not or would not take this course were compelled to obtain the protection of some foreign soldier-baron on the best terms obtainable.

- (d). From the higher nobility, the governing class, the *English* (after 1075) were absolutely excluded.
- (7). The Church.
 - (a). Church lands generally were exempted from the confiscation; but the English Church itself suffered a foreign conquest, foreign ecclesiastics replacing natives in all the higher offices as rapidly as was consistent with the dignity of the religious profession.
- (8). Royal power.
 - (a). The weak point of the Feudal System was lack of central control of the strong social units it created.

Note 43. The reason for this lack of control may be stated as follows:—During the development of the system, the royal governors of provinces, *dukes, counts, etc.*, succeeded in intercepting the service of the *barons* under them, and thus made their offices their property, depriving the king of all real power over his nominal dominions.

- (b). Measures of William to prevent this process

from being repeated in the feudalization of England.

Note 44. The old English laws, unaffected by feudal ideas, were based on the primitive theory of the kingship as the ultimate source of all authority; consequently, William, while imposing the feudal laws on his English subjects, kept the English laws for himself. Side by side with the feudal regulations which enforced the power of the superior over the inferior, he retained and developed the old English regulations which enforced the direct authority of the king over everybody.

(c). Consequences of this use of royal power.

Note 45. The titles of *duke* and *count*, associated as these titles were, at the time, with the idea of territorial sovereignty were not conferred by William. His governors of provinces had to be content with the *title*, and, with two or three exceptions for purely military reasons, with the *powers* of the former English earls. The English division of the country into shires was retained, and with it the shire courts and the judicial powers of the sheriffs.

William's sheriffs were, of course, foreigners; but, as the purpose of their office was to uphold the royal authority, they administered in their courts the English common law which recognized no exemptions from the king's justice.

Note 46. It must not be supposed that these measures were always and under all circumstances effective against the arrogance and strength of great feudal lords. The king could not pull a baron out of his castle without the aid of a military force which he could obtain only by calling on other barons. But assertion of independence by powerful barons was, in England, never distinguished from rebellion.

h. The Domesday Book.

Note 47. In 1085-1086, a royal survey was held to deter-

mine just what disposition of the land of England had been made as a consequence of the Conquest. The original record of this survey, known as the Domesday Book, is still preserved in the public record office in London.

i. William's last years.

- (1). His wars in Normandy against his eldest son Robert and King Philip of France.
- (2). His death at Rouen in Normandy, 1087.

2. William II. (William Rufus.)

a. Lived 1059-1100; reigned 1087-1100.

b. Title to the throne—second surviving son of William the Conqueror.

- (1). William I, at his death, gave to William Rufus the kingdom of England and to his elder brother, Robert, the duchy of Normandy.

c. Character of William Rufus.

- (1). His coarseness and brutality.

d. Wars waged by William Rufus.

- (1). With rebellious barons, 1087-1095.

(a). Result—supremacy of the crown maintained.

- (2). With Robert of Normandy, 1088-1096.

(a). Result—Normandy united to the crown of England.

- (3). With Scotland.

(a). Result—conquest of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

e. Financial difficulties: oppressive and illegal taxation: quarrels with the Church.

- (1). Appropriations of the revenues of vacant bishoprics.

- (2). Dispute with *Anselm*, Archbishop of Canterbury, as to whether the Pope, as head of the Church, or the King of England was the overlord of the lands of the English Church.

(3). Banishment of Anselm.

f. Accidental death of William while hunting in the "New Forest."

3. Henry I. (Beauclerk.)

a. Lived 1068-1135; reigned 1100-1135.

b. Title to the throne.

(1). The youngest son of William the Conqueror, he outwitted and outfought his older brother, *Robert of Normandy*.

(2). At the death of William II, Henry bought, with the royal treasure, the acquiescence of the surrounding barons in his seizure of the crown.

(3). Secured the support of the Church and of the interests opposed to feudalism by a proclamation promising redress of grievances and the maintenance of the English "*Laws of Edward*."

c. Events in the reign of Henry I.

(1). Archbishop Anselm recalled.

(2). Henry marries a princess of the old English line, the sister of the king of Scotland.

Note 48. This princess was, through her mother, the great-grand-daughter of the English king, Edmund Ironside, and niece of Edgar the "Atheling" who had been a claimant of the English crown against William the Conqueror. Through her, all subsequent kings of England, except Stephen of Blois, down to the present day have traced their descent to Alfred and the early kings of Wessex.

(3). Henry buys off his brother Robert, allowing him to retain Normandy, 1101.

(4). Puts down feudal rebellion in England.

(5). Attacks Robert and recovers the domain of Normandy at the *Battle of Teuchbrai*, 1106.

(6). Compromise with the Church.

(a). The Church to elect its own bishops and abbots.

- (b). The king to be entitled to feudal homage for Church lands.
- (7). The *beginnings of the English administrative system*.
 - (a). The *curia regis* or royal council: its functions as a supreme court.
 - (b). The itinerant commissioners of the *curia*, as circuit judges, assume the judicial functions of sheriff in the shire courts.
 - (c). The Court of the Exchequer: its supervision over the royal revenue gradually extended to cognizance of financial and commercial transactions generally.
- (8). *Beginnings of mercantile life in England*.

Note 49. There was no protection for the merchant or artisan in the middle ages except as he procured it for himself; and *seeking for protection* ordinarily implied more sacrifice of personal independence than a merchant or an artisan could afford. Consequently such people formed associations and offered joint service to the king or other protecting power. These associations were encouraged by enlightened princes and tacitly permitted to frame laws and regulations for the government of their members. The union of a number of such associations around a cathedral church made a "town."

- (9). Death of Henry's only son, William, in shipwreck, 1120.
- (10.) Marriage of Henry's only daughter, Matilda, to Geoffrey, Duke of Anjou: her children.
- (11). Aversion of the Norman barons to the rule of a woman or a child: traditional enmity between Normans and *Angevins* (the people of *Anjou*).
- (12). Sudden death of Henry I, 1135.

4. Stephen of Blois.

- a. Lived 1197-1154: reigned (*under disturbed conditions*) 1135-1154.

b. Title to the throne (*disputed*).

- (1). Grandson, through his mother, of William the Conqueror.
- (2). Elected by the barons and bishops.

Note 50. Stephen was chosen from among their own number by the barons in the belief that he would prove merely a feudal overlord and not an English king as his grandfather and uncles had been.

c. Events in Stephen's reign.

- (1). Immediate dissolution of the Norman-English kingdom into its feudal elements: earldoms, baronies, and bishoprics.
 - (a). Consequent turbulence and devastating petty wars.
- (2). Vain attempt of Stephen to maintain the royal authority by means of mercenary soldiers.
- (3). Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the most powerful of the English barons, proclaims *Matilda*, daughter of Henry I, *Queen of England*, 1139.
- (4). Civil war added to feudal anarchy for the remainder of Stephen's reign.
- (5). Conquest of Normandy by Matilda's husband, *Geoffrey of Anjou*, in the name of his wife and son, 1144.
- (6). Henry, son of Geoffrey and Matilda, acknowledged by Stephen as his heir, 1150.
- (7). Death of Stephen, 1154.

d. Summary of Stephen's reign.

Note 51. Stephen's reign was long remembered by all classes in England as an example of the evils of unchecked feudalism. In those evil days, the barons themselves learned to appreciate the system of William the Conqueror which subordinated feudal independence to the law of the realm.

5. Henry II. (Plantagenet.)

- a. Lived 1133-1189: reigned 1154-1189.
- b. Title to the throne.
 - (1). Grandson, through his mother, of Henry I.
- c. Dominions already in Henry's possession at the time of his accession to the English throne.
 - (1). *Duke of Normandy, 1150; Duke of Anjou and Touraine, 1151; Duke of Aquitaine, Poitou, and Gascony, 1152* (in right of his wife).
- d. Events in the reign of Henry II.
 - (1). Promptly restores in England the political system of William the Conqueror and the administrative organization of Henry I.
 - (2). Henry's continental ambitions and wars.
 - (3). Taxation.
 - (a). The system of *scutage* or tax in commutation of feudal service.
 - (b). *Tallages* or arbitrary taxation of commerce.
 - (c). Other forms of irregular taxation.
 - (4). Henry's quarrel with the Church.
 - (a). Chief point of the controversy:—the claim of the Church courts to exclusive jurisdiction over all persons connected with the clerical profession.
 - (b). *Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury*; his character and early career; reasons for personal animosity between King Henry and Becket.
 - (c). *The Constitutions of Clarendon*; nature of this edict; reasons for the opposition of the clergy; ultimate fate of the Constitutions.
 - (d). Repudiation by Becket of the authority of the king's courts over ecclesiastics; Becket takes refuge on the continent and excommunicates the king's ministers, 1166.
 - (e). King Henry's eldest son crowned as his father's colleague by the Archbishop of York.

Note 52. This act constituted an invasion of the rights of Becket as primate of England.

- (f). In Henry's absence, Becket returns to Canterbury and excommunicates the Bishops of London and Salisbury.
- (g). Murder of Becket by knights of Henry's household: his posthumous career as *Saint Thomas of Canterbury*.
- (h). General belief that Henry instigated the murder of Becket; compelled to purchase peace with the Church by surrender on the question of the rights of his courts over ecclesiastics, 1172.
- (5). Alliance of Henry's wife and sons with his enemy, the King of France.
- (6). Feudal rebellion in England, 1173-1174.
 - (a). The towns and the smaller landholders firmly support the king.
 - (b). Successful defence by Henry of his vast dominions.
- (7). Last years of Henry's reign: his death.
- e. Permanent results in English History of the reign of Henry II.
 - (1). Final separation of the executive and judicial functions of government by the establishment of the "Court of King's Bench" within the *curia regis* and by the development of the system of itinerant justices.
 - (2). The establishment of the principle (*not the modern practice*) of trial by jury instead of the barbarous trials by *ordeal* or duel of the old English laws.
 - (3). The establishment of the principle that all subjects of the king owed him service and might look to him for protection regardless of feudal relations.

Note 53. This principal was part of the Conqueror's theory of government. The organization of the shire

courts under the itinerant justices made it effective to the detriment and ultimate destruction of feudal power.

6. Richard I. (*Cœur de Lion*.)

- a. Lived 1157-1199; reigned 1189-1199.
- b. Title to the throne.
 - (1). Eldest surviving son of Henry II.
- c. Character of Richard: reasons for his fame in poetry and romance: his military ability and love of war: disregard of his non-military subjects except as revenue producers.
- d. Richard and the Crusades.
 - (1). The Crusade of Richard; reckless financial measures in furtherance of this project.
 - (2). The captivity of Richard; cause of his imprisonment; enormous ransom demanded for his release.
 - (a). Financial expedients for raising the money; origin of the system of taxation of moveable property.
 - (3). England practically kingless during the ten years of Richard's reign; his able ministers; their policy of framing definite administrative regulations after consultation with the interests concerned.

Note 54. The regulations drawn up for the guidance of the public officials of this period, the voluminous records they were forced to keep, and the arguments by which they justified their actions serve as a definite beginning for English administrative history.

V. THE AWAKENING OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

1. John.

- a. Lived 1167-1216; reigned, 1199-1216.
- b. Title to the throne—the last surviving son of Henry II (This title was disputed until 1203.)
- c. Character of John—weak, cowardly, mean, and treacherous.

- (1). Effect of his moral defects on his career as king.
 d. History of John's reign.

- (1). Growing discontent in the continental dominions of the kings of England: its causes.
 - (a). Gradual development of a feeling of French nationality.
 - (b). Respect for the character and ability of Philip Augustus, King of France.
 - (c). Discontent in the scattered dominions of the Plantagenet kings with the rule of foreign governors and mercenary soldiers.
- (2). Arthur of Brittany, son of John's deceased elder brother Geoffrey.
 - (a). His claim as the heir of Richard; his claim generally supported by the Norman and Angevin barons; secretly aided by Philip Augustus.
 - (b). Seizure of Arthur by John; his murder, 1202.

Suggestion 6. Explain the terms, *Norman king*, *Angevin king*, *Plantagenet kings*.

- (3). *Normandy*, *Anjou*, and *Poitou* seized by the King of France, 1204; only *Guienne* and southern *Aquitaine* left to John from the vast continental dominions of his father.
 - (a). Consequences to England of the loss to her kings of their continental dominions.

Note 55. The great barons were compelled to choose between their English and their continental estates? Those who chose to retain their English lands were cut off from connection with France, and their descendants became Englishmen; while the kings of England were compelled, henceforth, to make England their home, since Guienne and Aquitaine were of too little importance and were too far away to be honored by frequent royal visits. France was now a great power animated by a vigorous national spirit. The kings of England were forced to encourage manifestations of English national spirit as a counterpoise.

(4). Quarrel with the Church: its cause.

- (a). A dispute between the king and the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury over the election of an archbishop was terminated by the Pope who declared a nominee of his own to be the rightful prelate, 1206.
- (b). The *interdict*; suspension of religious services by order of the Pope.
- (c). John retaliates by confiscating the Church property.

Note 56. At this period, the discontent of the English Church and the baronage was kept down by martial law enforced by mercenary soldiers.

- (d). The Pope declares John deposed and his kingdom given to King Philip of France: prepares to invade England, 1213.
- (e). Abject submission of John: the Pope's nominee, *Stephen Langton*, recognized as Archbishop of Canterbury: Church property restored.
- (f). The Pope formally acknowledged by John as his feudal overlord, 1213.
- (g). The interdict removed.
- (5). Preparations of the King of France for the invasion of England stopped.
- (6). Refusal of the barons to support John in an invasion of Normandy.
- (7). With his mercenary soldiers, John supports the German emperor and other princes in war against the King of France.
 - (a). Victory of the King of France at *Bouvines*, July, 1214.
 - (b). John returns to England in defeat.
- (8). Revolt of the barons, 1215.
 - (a). The barons occupy London and besiege John in Windsor (*May*).
 - (b). Surrender of John by acceptance of the "Great Charter" (*Magna Carta*), June 15, 1215.

- (9). *The Great Charter of 1215; its significance in English history.*

Note 57. The Great Charter was a compact between King John and his barons, covering certain specific points most of which were of merely temporary importance, some even trivial. Its importance lies in the fact that the barons made their demands not as a feudal class but as the representatives of the people of England, seeking to limit the rights of their king over their persons and property.

The Great Charter was the first recognition by the kings of England of the political rights of the English nation; consequently it served as a precedent and model for all future assertions of the rights of the nation against abuse of the regal power.

- (a). English political institutions first formulated in the Great Charter.

- 1¹. The principle of the consent of parliament in matters of taxation.

Note 58. The actual form in which this consent was subsequently asked and granted cannot, however, be derived from the provisions of the charter.

- 2¹. The King's Court of Justice fixed at Westminster.

Note 59. This provision involved the separation of the judicial administration from the king's person.

- 3¹. Trial by jury: no second trial for the same offense: no extortion of money under pretext of judicial fine: the definite legalization of the freedom of towns by charter.

- (10). Efforts of John to escape from his promises and from the tutelage of the barons.

- (11). Renewed civil war.

- (a). The barons renounce allegiance to John and offer the crown of England to Louis, eldest son of the King of France.

Note 60. The offer was made in right of Louis's wife, *Blanche of Castile*, a granddaughter of Henry II.

- (12). Death of John in the field against the barons and their French allies, Oct. 19, 1216.

2. Henry III.

- a. Lived 1207-1272: reigned 1216-1272.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest son of King John.
- c. Collapse of the party of Louis of France on the death of John: defeat of the insurgent barons and their French allies by *William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke*, regent for the boy king.
 - (1). Louis leaves England, Oct., 1217.
- d. Slow recovery of England from the evils of misgovernment. The great chief justices, *William Marshall* and *Hubert de Burgh*, 1217-1232.
- e. Character of Henry III—weak, visionary, and unreliable; but refined and intellectual.

Note 61. The design of *Westminster Abbey* is a monument to the artistic taste of King Henry III.

- f. Predilection of Henry for continental civilization: his dreams of recovering the continental possessions of his house; his foreign advisers and favorites.
- g. Chief events of Henry's reign.

- (1). Heavy taxes requisite for the support of Henry's foreign schemes.
 - (a). Charters and privileges granted to towns in return for financial favors.
- (2). Frequent assembling of the "Great Council" or Parliament of the barons.

Note 62. The consent of this parliament to revenue laws was essential under the terms of the Great Charter.

- (3). The development of this council of the barons into a national assembly by summoning, with the barons, certain "*Knights of the Shire*": as repre-

sentatives of landholders not of baronial rank (after 1253).

- (4). The cosmopolitan imperial policy of the king opposed by an insular English policy favored by the great majority of the barons.
- (5). *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of Leicester, leader of the opposition to the king's policy: his character and origin.

Note 63. The fact that a French baron could assume the leadership of the national party in England is evidence that as yet there was no distinction of language or other racial characteristics between the barons who adhered to the kings of England and those in the service of the kings of France.

- (6). The "*Mad Parliament*" and the "*Provisions of Oxford*", 1258.
 - (a). King Henry submits to reign as a mere puppet in the hands of a committee of the barons headed by Montfort.
- (7). The "*Provisions of Westminster*".
 - (a). The definite substitution of the King's Courts for the feudal courts in the trial of civil suits of importance.
- (8). Attempt of Henry to escape from his bondage through the aid of the Pope and the King of France.
- (9) Civil war, 1265.
 - (a). *Battle of Lewes*: victory of Montfort: recapture of the king.
- (10). Attempts of Montfort to gain support outside of the baronage.
 - (a). The citizens of the towns summoned to send representatives to parliament, 1265.
- (11). Prince *Edward*, eldest son of Henry: his character and abilities.
 - (a). Puts himself at the head of the barons opposed to Montfort.

- (b). Montfort defeated and slain by the army of Prince Edward at *Evesham*, Aug. 4, 1265.
- (12). Guardianship of the king by the barons continued in a less oppressive form after the death of Montfort.
- (13). Prince Edward's crusade.
- (14). Death of King Henry, Nov., 1272.

3. The English Nation at the Close of the Thirteenth Century.

a. Social Divisions.

- (1). The Barons or Lords, the Nobility of England.

Note 64. The nobility of England, at this period, was still French in race, language, and habits of thought, though intensely national, politically.

- (2). The Clergy.

- (a). Regular Clergy, the Monastic Orders.

1¹. *Benedictine, Cistercian, Augustinian Monks.*

2¹. *Franciscan and Dominican Friars.*

- (b). The Secular Clergy (*who administered the rites of religion to the people*).

1¹. Ranks of the Secular Clergy:—*Archbishop, Bishops, Priests.*

Note 65. Very few Englishmen attained high office in the Church at this period.

- (c). Education and learning a monopoly of the clerical orders.

1¹. The Universities or Church schools at Oxford and Cambridge; their curriculum.

2¹. Logic, or the art of systematic reasoning, the most valued branch of study.

3¹. Roger Bacon and the beginnings of experimental science.

- (3). The Commons. (*Men of wealth and influence below the rank of baron*).

- (a). The smaller feudal tenants of the crown or of the great barons.

- (b). The merchants and manufacturers of the

towns, who were politically and commercially powerful, not as individuals but as members of corporations.

Note 66. The two divisions of the commons were still separated by a wide gulf, socially. The small landholders were of the same race, language, and customs as the barons, while the townsmen were mostly English in race and language, though many of their leaders were French or other continentals.

- (4). The Villeins or Serfs. (*The tillers of the soil, the toiling masses*).

Note 67. These people, whether living directly by the wages of their labor, or holding land of their own on some kind of tenure, were bound, by the feudal law of personal service, to the soil of the manor on which they lived. The lord of the manor was entitled to the personal service of his villeins, in tilling his own fields; and, at this period, this obligation was rigorously exacted.

The villeins were wholly of English race.

b. Languages.

- (1). Latin, the universal language of western civilization, exclusively the language of religion and learning.
- (2). French, the language of the court, of the nobility and feudal classes. It was also the official language of the law courts and of commerce.
- (3). English, the language of the villeins and the ordinary language of the towns.
 - (a). Meaning of the term *Middle English*: how different from the *Old English* of Alfred? How different from *Modern English*?
 - (b). Dialects of *Middle English*: *Northern, Southern, Midland*.
 - (c). Literary works in *Middle English*:—*The Ormulum* (1200); *Lay of Havelok* (1250).

4. Edward I.

- a. Lived 1239—1307; reigned 1272—1307.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest son of Henry III.

Note 68. The succession was undisputed and there was no break in the administration, although King Edward did not appear in England for nearly two years after his accession to the throne.

This fact is important as showing that at this early period, the king's government had no need of the personal intervention of the king.

- c. His character.—Grave, cautious, statesmanlike, upright.

Note 69. King Edward I was one of the few really great men in the list of English kings.

(d.) His military genius: the founder of the military reputation of the English nation.

- e. Statutes of Edward I *which have moulded all subsequent English legislation.*

- (1). Statute of Westminster, 1275, establishing customs duties on imports and exports as the ordinary revenue of the crown.
- (2). Statute of Gloucester or *quo warranto*, 1278, defining for all time the limit of baronial privilege.
- (3). Statute of Mortmain, 1279, checking the accumulation of landed property in the "dead hand" of the Church.
- (4). Statute of Winchester, 1285, organizing a national militia.
- (5). The Statute *quia emptores*, 1290, limiting feudal rights and privileges to persons actually in possession of land.

Note 70. This statute had the effect of arresting the development of the military class into a military caste.

- (6). The *confirmatio cartarum*, 1297, establishing the principle of no taxation without the consent of parliament.

f. The Model Parliament of 1295. (*Embodying the theory of the English parliament down to the middle of the nineteenth century.*)

- (1). Every baron and lord a seat in parliament in his own right.
- (2). Knights of the shire as representatives of feudal classes below the rank of baron.
- (3). Elected representatives of the mercantile towns.
- (4). Churchmen in a separate assembly organized under the laws of the Church.

Note 71. It must be remembered that parliament at this period was merely a tax assessing body. Its influence on legislation was limited to bargaining with the crown for redress of grievances as the price of a money supply.

g. Events in the reign of Edward I.

- (1). Conquest of Wales: Llewellyn.
- (2). Conquest of Scotland.
 - (a). Condition of the Scottish kingdom.
 - (b). Customary homage of the kings of Scotland to the kings of England.
- (c). Death of King Alexander III without direct heirs, 1286.
- (d). Attempt of Edward to unite the crowns of Scotland and England by marriage between his son and Alexander's granddaughter, "*the maid of Norway*": death of the "maid".
- (e). Contest for the crown between two noblemen: *John Baliol* and *Robert Bruce*.

Note 72. Neither of these noblemen could allege more than a shadowy right to the crown.

- (f). The dispute submitted to Edward as arbiter.
- (g). *Baliol* made King of Scotland by Edward on his promise to act as a vassal of the English crown.
- (h). Rebellion of *Baliol*; invasion and complete con-

quest of the civilized portions of Scotland by Edward, 1296.

(i). Brave but futile uprising of *Wallace*, 1297-1305.

(j). *Robert Bruce* (son of the claimant) assumes the crown of Scotland and the leadership of the national party, 1306.

(k). Desolating partisan war in Scotland.

(3). Death of Edward while directing operations at *Carlisle*, 1307.

5. Edward II.

a. Lived 1284—1327; reigned 1307-1327.

b. Title to the throne:—eldest surviving son of Edward I.

c. Personal character of Edward II.—Weak and worthless.

d. Events in the reign of Edward II.

(1). The army, assembled by Edward I for the recovery of Scotland, broken up and the scattered English garrisons in that country left to their fate.

(2). Incapacity of the king for business; ascendancy of favorites; *Piers Gaveston* practically regent, 1307-1312.

(3). Opposition of the barons headed by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the king's cousin.

(a). Gaveston captured by the insurgent barons and put to death, 1312.

(4). The guardianship of the king assumed by a committee of the barons under the title of "*Lords Ordainers*."

(5). Desolating war in Scotland and the north of England.

(a). The English garrisons in Scotland yield to Bruce.

(b). Edward and the *Lords Ordainers* invade Scot-

land with a great army for the relief of the English garrison in *Stirling*, 1314.

- 1¹. This army decisively defeated by Bruce at *Bannockburn*, June 24, 1314.
- (c) Bruce follows up his success by the capture of *Berwick*, 1314 and by ravaging the north of England.
- (d). Edward Bruce, the brother of Robert, proclaimed by the Irish, King of Ireland, 1315; ravages the north and west of Ireland; is defeated at Dundalk, 1318; truce with Scotland, 1319.
- (6). Quarrels among the *Lords Ordainers*; Edward's favorite, Hugh Despenser, forms a party to free the king from his humiliating position, 1320-1321.
- (7). Civil war; the king and the two Despensers, father and son, victorious over the barons at Boroughbridge; Thomas of Lancaster taken prisoner and beheaded, 1322.
- (8). Reign of the Despensers; their harshness and greed; opposition of Queen Isabella.
 - (a). Queen Isabella compelled to take refuge with her brother, the king of France.
 - (b). Queen Isabella returns to England accompanied by her son, Edward's heir, and an army commanded by Roger, Lord Mortimer, 1326.
 - (c). The barons rally to the support of the queen; the Despensers taken prisoners and executed; King Edward forced to abdicate in favor of his young son, January, 1327.
- (9). Murder of Edward at Berkeley Castle, September, 1327.

VI. THE PERIOD OF THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

1. Edward III.

- a. Lived 1312-1377; reigned 1327-1377.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest son of Edward II.

c. Three years' regency of Queen Isabella and Lord Mortimer, 1327—1330.

(1). Peace with Scotland; recognition of Robert Bruce as king of Scotland, 1328.

d. Edward, by a stroke of personal energy and daring, sends his mother into retirement and Mortimer to the block, 1330.

e. Character of Edward III.—Capable, vigorous, and enterprising; a strong ruler but a careless administrator; his ambition to realize the ideal of chivalry; war the business of his life.

Note 73. In the reign of Edward III, constitutional progress was the price of national support for his foreign wars.

f. Victorious but futile campaigns in Scotland after the death of Robert Bruce, 1332-1339.

(1). Results of the Scottish wars.

(a). Mutual respect of English and Scots for each other's military prowess.

(b). Development and training of the military system and forces of England.

g. Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with France.

(1). The Causes.

(a). Jealousy of the French regarding the continental connections of England.

(b). Rise of English commerce.

1¹. The dominions of King Edward in France.

Note 74. The kings of England still held the greater part of Aquitaine, heritage of Eleanor, wife of Henry II. The most valuable portion of this dominion was the region about the mouth of the river Garonne. This country, known to the English as Guienne, supplied through the busy seaport of Bordeaux, the court and nobility of England with wines and other products of the south, a commerce which enriched the merchants of England as well as those of Aquitaine.

2¹. Danger to this commerce to be feared from France; intrigues with the volatile and irresponsible lords of Aquitaine.

3¹. The Low Countries; connection of England and Flanders.

Note 75. Flanders was legally a duchy of the kingdom of France; actually, it was an independent state dominated by French influence over its reigning house. *Hainault*, *Brabant*, and *Holland* were duchies of the German Empire.

The people of the Low Countries lived mainly by the manufacture of cloth. They were obliged to import practically all their raw material, and England produced great quantities of wool for export. The resulting commerce became the dominant factor in the economic prosperity of both countries.

(2). Events leading up to the Hundred Years' War.

(a). Feudal attacks through the dukes of Flanders on the liberties of the Flemish towns.

(b). Piratical attacks from coast towns of Normandy and Brittany, etc. on sea-borne commerce.

(c). These dangers emphasized by a declaration of King Philip VI, declaring the Aquitanian dominions of the kings of England forfeited to the French crown; attack by a French fleet on the south coast of England, 1337.

(d). An attack on France consequently regarded as a sound defensive policy by all classes in England.

(e). Assumption by Edward of the title King of France, 1337.

Note 76. Edward's mother, Queen Isabella, was the sister of King Charles IV of France, who died, leaving no direct male heirs. Queen Isabella, who was still living, was barred from the succession by the old Frankish customs (*the Salic Law*) which forbade the succession of a woman to the crown of France. The

lawyers employed by Edward, however, maintained that a woman could transmit to her male heirs a right of succession which she could not herself enjoy and that Edward was nearer akin to Charles IV than the cousin who was crowned King of France as *Philip VI*.

1¹. The towns of Flanders recognized Edward as the true overlord; defied their duke who adhered to Philip VI; and, under the leadership of *Jacob van Artevelde*, a citizen of *Ghent*, formed an alliance with Edward.

2¹. The Emperor of Germany recognized Edward as King of France and allowed the towns and feudal lords of *Hainault* and *Brabant* to ally themselves with Edward and the people of Flanders.

(3). Events of the Hundred Years' War.

(a). Indecisive campaigns of Edward and his Low Country allies in northern France, 1339-1340; destruction of the French fleet off Sluys by Edward with the ships of the English seaport towns, June 24, 1340—the *first naval victory of the English nation*.

(b). Campaign in Brittany, 1342; the sea fortress of *Brest* in Edward's hands.

(c). Plundering raid of Edward into Normandy, 1346; great victory at *Crecy*, August 26, 1342, won by the English bowmen.

Note 77. This battle was the foundation of the military reputation of the English nation.

(d). *Calais* taken by siege, 1347; importance of the possession of *Calais* to the subsequent history of England.

Note 78. *Calais* is only about thirty miles distant from *Dover* on the south coast of England. So long as the kings of England held both these fortresses, they

commanded the sea passage between them. Thus the "narrow seas" became the *English Channel*.

- (e). Attempt of the French king to effect a diversion by alliance with Scotland; *David of Scotland* defeated and taken prisoner at *Nevilles Cross*, October 17, 1346.

Suggestion 6. At this point, study the following special topics: (1). Fame of Edward as a statesman, a general, and as a model and patron of chivalry; (2) Windsor Castle; (3) the Order of the Garter; (4) the Chronicle of Froissart; its picture of the life of the military classes of Europe at this period.

- (4). The Truce of the *Black Death*, 1347-1355.

- (a). Nature of the pestilence; its terrible ravages.

Note 79. This pestilence (the Bubonic Plague) is said to have swept away one-third of the population of England.

- (b). Economic effects of the pestilence; dearth of laborers; consequent rise of prices.

- (c). Improvement in the condition of the villeins in consequence of competition for their services as laborers; impossibility of enforcing obligations of the villeins to feudal service.

- (d). Efforts to regulate the price of labor by law; the *Statute of Laborers*, 1351; futility of this law owing to lack of means of enforcement.

Note 80. This difficulty was finally solved by commuting feudal services for money payment and by assigning to laborers who would not work for wages land to farm at a fixed rental.

- (5). The war renewed.

- (a). Evident military superiority of the English; raids of Edward, Prince of Wales (the *Black Prince*) in Languedoc, and of his younger brother, *John of Gaunt*, in northern France, 1355; raid of the *Black Prince* to the Loire, 1356; victory of the Black Prince at *Poitiers*, Septem-

ber 19, 1556; the French knights scattered and King John of France taken prisoner.

- (b). Negotiations for peace with the captive King John; King Edward marches from Calais almost to the gates of Paris, 1359; Truce of *Bretigny*, Peace of Calais, October, 1360.

(6). Results of the war.

(a). Military results.

1st. The enlargement of Edward's Aquitainian dominions to include fully half of France south of the Loire. The fortresses of Calais and Brest on the coast, and the county of Ponthieu in northern France ceded to Edward.

2nd. The fiction of feudal sovereignty of the French crown over the French dominions of the king of England abolished.

(b). Economic and social results.

1st. Danger to English commerce from French jealousy dispelled.

2nd. Patriotic pride in great military achievements in which all classes of the English nation had participated influential in welding the racially distinct classes into one people.

h. Events from 1360-1377.

- (1). The Black Prince made Sovereign Duke of Aquitaine.

(a). His needless and disastrous campaign in Spain, 1367; loss of his best soldiers; his own health impaired.

- (2). General rebellion in Aquitaine, north of the Garonne, 1368-1370.

(a). The Black Prince and John of Gaunt driven to the coast by King Charles V of France; allied French and Spanish fleet attack English commerce in the Bay of Biscay.

- (3). Return of the Black Prince to England, 1371; continued French victories; the *Truce* of

Bruges, January, 1375; only Calais and the coast from Bordeaux to Bayonne left to the English.

- (4). Misery of the last years of Edward III; continued illness of the Black Prince; incapacity of John of Gaunt; his alliance with the greedy and unscrupulous favorites who controlled the king.
 - (5). The "good parliament", 1376; its patriotic efforts for reform frustrated by the death of the Black Prince, 1376, and by the opposition of John of Gaunt.
 - (6). Death of King Edward, 1377.
- i. Condition of the country at this period.
- (1). Great social change during the first half of the fourteenth century.
 - (a). Obliteration of the sharp social distinction between the two classes of the commons, the minor military tenants of the crown and the great merchants of the towns.

Note 81. The amalgamation of these classes may be ascribed largely to their common interests as producers and distributors of wool.

- (2). The English Language.
 - (a). The English language, the language of the commons of England, made the official language of the law courts (1312-1313).
 - (b). In common use among the higher nobility at the end of the reign of Edward III.
 - (c). Midland English the prevailing dialect.
 - (d). Great enlargement of English vocabulary by the necessary adoption of French words which had become naturalized during the prevalence of French as the official language of England, and by the adoption of Latin expressions from the language of the Church and the schools.

Suggestion 7. Give an account of the poetry of *Geoffrey Chaucer*: its language and character. Note that the

personal history of *Chaucer* is typical of the social change taking place in England. (He was the son of a merchant, the father of a knight, and the ancestor of barons). Give an account of the first *English Bible*: its influence and subsequent religious expression.

(3). The Commons and the Church.

- (a). Opposition of the Commons of England to the power and pretensions of the Church and to the pride of the higher clergy.
- (b). This opposition encouraged by the king.
- (c). Statutes limiting papal rights in the government of the Church.
- (d). Statutes against the practice of appealing cases in the ecclesiastical courts to Rome for final decision.
- (e). *John Wycliffe*: his reputation for piety and learning: his outspoken criticism of clerical corruption and the worldiness of the higher clergy: efforts of the higher clergy to condemn *Wycliffe* as a traitor: Political alliance between *Wycliffe* and *John of Gaunt*: connection of *Wycliffe* with the *English Bible*.

2. Richard II.

- a. Lived 1367-1400; reigned 1377-1399.
- b. Title to the throne—only surviving son of Edward
the Black Prince.

Note 82. Besides the Black Prince, Edward III had four sons who were great men in their father's lifetime: *Lionel, Duke of Clarence*; *John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster*; *Edmund, Duke of York*; and *Thomas, Duke of Gloucester*. All of these were founders of princely families too proud and prosperous to be obedient subjects.

- c. General condition of affairs.

- (1). Incapacity of the ministers who assumed the government in the name of the boy king.
- (2). Miserable failure of military operations in France.
- (3). Misgovernment and confusion at home.
- (4). Wat Tyler's Rebellion of 1381.
 - (a). Its nature.
 - (b). Its immediate cause—An offensive poll tax imposed by parliament 1380.
 - (c). Its nature.

Note 83. An uprising of the laboring classes emboldened by their success in evading the "Statute of Laborers" and seeking further advantage from their favorable economic position. Racial, religious, and political discontent swelled the movement.

- (d). Objects of the movement.
 - 1¹. General reform: abolition of feudal services and customs; assignment of land at nominal rental; liberal charters for all towns, etc.
- (e). Riotings, burning, and massacre all over England in the early summer of 1381.
- (f). The rebels of Kent organize, and march on London under the leadership of *Wat Tyler* and *John Ball*: the gates of the city opened to them; the Lord Chancellor and other high officials murdered; the king's person in danger; *Wat Tyler* killed in the king's presence by the Mayor of London; his followers dispersed by the London militia, June 15, 1381.
- (g). Gradual subsidence of the disturbance through lack of organization and definite purpose.
- (5). The *Lollards*.
 - (a). *Wycliffe* and his followers pass from attacks on the corruptions of the Church to attacks on the foundation of the doctrines of the Church.
 - (b). The heretical sect of the *Lollards*: their belief in the all-sufficiency of the Bible as the founda-

tion of religion; their rejection of all Church doctrines and organization not based on definite Scriptural authority.

- (c). Death of *Wycliffe*, 1383: his followers excluded from the universities and otherwise prosecuted: withdrawal of John of Gaunt and the nobility generally from the movement; persistence of the Lollard doctrines in the towns and among the smaller landholders.

d. Richard assumes command of affairs.

- (1). Attempt of Richard to assume personal direction of the government, 1384-1387, frustrated by the opposition of parliament and the armed resistance of the great nobles, headed by the King's uncle, *the Duke of Gloucester*, and *Henry, Earl of Derby*, son of John of Gaunt.
- (2). Cautious conduct of Richard: makes himself popular by ending the French war, retaining only Calais and the coast strip from *Bordeaux* to *Bayonne*.
- (3). Taking advantage of divisions among his opponents, Richard is able to banish Henry of Lancaster and to have his uncle, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, murdered in prison, 1397.
- (4). Violent attacks of Richard on constitutional government; practical abolition of parliament; arbitrary prosecutions and forced loans.
- (5). Project of Richard for the extension of his actual dominion in Ireland to compensate for the loss of his French possessions; his futile expedition to Ireland, 1399.
- (6). Henry of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, returns from exile and raises the standard of revolt at Ravenspur in the north of England.
 - (a). Joined first by the Earl of Northumberland; then by the barons of the north; and finally, by the barons and commons generally.

- (b). Surrender and abdication of Richard, August, 1399.
- e. Death of Richard from cold and privation in prison, February, 1400.

3. Henry IV. (Called Bolingbroke from his birthplace; known before his accession as the Earl of Derby and Hereford.)

- a. Lived 1367-1413; reigned 1399-1413.
- b. Title to the throne.

Note 84. As the heir of John of Gaunt, Henry was, at the moment, the strongest of the descendants of Edward III. Owing to the fact that he was not the legal heir of Richard II, Henry advanced a fictitious claim that his maternal ancestor, Edmund, son of Henry III, was really the oldest son of that monarch and as such should have been king instead of Edward I.

c. Events in the reign of Henry IV.

- (1). Henry plainly a usurper; consequent insurrection and contempt of his authority; rebellion of the northern earls, 1400.
- (2). *Owen Glendower* and the Welsh rebellion; futile campaign of Henry against the Welsh, 1401.
- (3). Persecution of the Lollards.
 - (a). Statute passed fixing the penalty of burning at the stake as the punishment for heresy.
- (4). Defeat of Henry's army in Wales, June 1402; great victory of the northern barons under Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son, *Hotspur*, over the Scots at *Holmedon Hill*, September, 1402.
 - (a). Jealousy of Henry; his attempt to deprive the victors at Holmedon of the customary profit from the ransom of the prisoners.
- (5). Coalition of Northumberland, the northern barons, and Glendower, against Henry, 1403.

- (a). Pretext—the claim of Edmund, Earl of March, to the crown.

Note 85. John of Gaunt, father of King Henry, was the third son of Edward III. The line of the eldest son, Edward, the *Black Prince*, ended with Richard II, but the second son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, had a daughter who married into the family of Mortimer, barons in the Welsh marches. Her grandson Edmund, Earl of March, a boy twelve years old, was, indisputably, the legal heir of Richard II and Edward III; but, being without powerful personal connections, neither the boy nor his best friends among his relatives, really sought the crown. His claim was merely a pawn in the game of ambitious noblemen who were willing to throw the kingdom into anarchy for their personal profit.

- (b). Defeat of the insurgent coalition at *Shrewsbury*, July 1403, by the king's army under Henry, Prince of Wales.
- (c). Death of Hotspur.
- (d). The coalition scattered.
- (e). All Glendower's castles in Wales taken by Prince Henry, 1406-1408.
- (f). Leaders of the insurgent northern barons arrested and executed.
- (g). Defeat and death of the Earl of Northumberland, 1408.
- (6). Civil war in France removes danger from that quarter, after 1407.
- (7). The king of Scotland a prisoner in England, after 1406.
- (8). Last years of Henry's reign.
- (a). Disputes with the parliament over administration and the finances.
- (b). Establishment of the right of parliament to control the king's household.
- (c). Court factions; the painful illness of the king;

wayward and headstrong policy of the Prince of Wales.

- (d). Determination of the nation to risk once more its resources in French wars.
- (9). Death of Henry, March 1413.

4. Henry V. (Called Henry of Monmouth, from his birthplace.)

- a. Lived 1377-1422; reigned 1413-1422.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest son of Henry IV.
- c. Character of Henry V.

Note 86. The accounts of Henry's character are most contradictory. The wild and reckless "Prince Hal" of the chronicles which Shakespeare followed presents a strong contrast to the extraordinarily capable general and the religious persecutor shown by existing historical record.

d. Events of Henry's reign.

- (1). Persecution of the Lollards.
 - (a). *Oldcastle's Rebellion*, 1414-1417.

Note 87. No class of society in England was as yet prepared to dispense with the support of the organized Church and the feudal monarchy. Lollardry, like the Puritanism of later ages, was essentially hostile to both these institutions.

- (2). Determination of King Henry to gratify the national demand for renewal of the war with France.

Note 88. Conditions in France were most deplorable. King Charles VI was a maniac; the dauphin (son and heir of the King) was disowned by his parents and an exile; two factions were disputing the control of the King and the kingdom, one led by the *Duke of Orleans*, the King's nephew, the other led by *John the Fearless*, *Duke of Burgundy*, the King's cousin.

The duchy of *Burgundy*, established by *John the*

Fearless, as a practically independent sovereignty, though acknowledging allegiance to the French crown, had united with *Flanders* in 1384, making the Duke of Burgundy the dominant power in the Low Countries. It was the evident interest of the English to encourage the ambition of the Dukes of Burgundy to the detriment of the power of the French crown.

- (3). The Burgundian power expelled from Paris by the Orleanists, 1413; secret treaty between the Dukes of Burgundy and Henry, promising the neutrality of Burgundy, if the English should attack France.
- (4). Henry lands on the coast of Normandy with a small army, August 1415; takes *Harfleur*; attacked by the French on the march between *Harfleur* and *Calais*; great victory of Henry at *Agincourt*, October 25; the *Duke of Orleans* taken prisoner.
- (5). War in Normandy, 1416-1418.
 - (a.) Siege of *Rouen*.
 - (b). The Burgundian faction in Paris massacres the Orleanists and invites the Duke of Burgundy to assume the guardianship of the King.
 - (c). Appearance of the Dauphin on the Loire at the head of an army, 1418.
- (6). The Duke of Burgundy attempts to negotiate for peace with Henry and with the Dauphin; is murdered in the Dauphin's presence and by his orders, Sept. 9, 1419.
- (7). The Burgundian faction delivers the city of Paris and the person of the king to Henry.
- (8). *Treaty of Troyes*, 1420.
- (9). Henry marries Catherine, daughter of the French King and is recognized as the king's guardian and heir.
- (10). Henry generally recognized as the rightful ruler of France in the northern half of France while

the south of the country is dominated by the Dauphin.

- (11). War of sieges and petty skirmishes, 1420-1422.
 - (a). Ruin of France and demoralization of the English soldiers.
- (12). Death of Henry from disease contracted in arduous campaigning August 31, 1422.

5. Henry VI.

- a. Lived 1421-1471; reigned 1422-1461.
 - b. Title to the throne — only son of Henry V.
- Note 89.* After the death of King Charles V, October 1422, the crown of France was claimed for the infant Henry as the inheritance of his father under the Treaty of Troyes and also (contrary to the recognized rules of descent in both France and England) as the inheritance of Isabella, mother of Edward III.
- c. Government in the name of the child king by two brothers of Henry V, *John, Duke of Bedford*, regent in France, and *Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*, regent in England.
 - d. Continuation of the war in France between the Duke of Bedford, as regent for King Henry, and the Dauphin, who now called himself *King Charles VII of France*.
 - (1). Character of the Dauphin.
 - (2). Outburst of national sentiment in France.
 - (3). *Joan of Arc*: her visions; her wonderful power of arousing enthusiasm.
 - (4). Supported by the presence of *Joan*, the army of Charles VII raises the *Siege of Orleans* and destroyed the English army at Beaugency, June, 1429.
 - (5). Charles crowned King of France at *Rheims*: his attack on Paris defeated; capture of Joan by

the Burgundians and English; her mock trial; cruel death at *Rouen*, May 30, 1431.

- (6). National enthusiasm aroused by *Joan of Arc* continues to dominate France.
 - (a). The young duke of Burgundy, *Philip the Good*, abandons the English alliance and recognizes Charles as King of France, 1435.
- (7). Death of the regent Bedford, September, 1435; capture of Paris by the Duke of Burgundy.
- (8). Obstinate but futile efforts of the English to maintain their position in northern France.
 - (a). *Richard, Duke of York: Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury*.
- (9). Truce, 1444: English retain only a small district in Normandy.
- e. Political strife in England between the great families founded by descendants of Edward III.
 - (a). The Duke of Gloucester driven from power by his uncle, Bishop Beaufort.
- f. Incapacity of the King: ascendancy of the Dukes of Suffolk and Somerset: death of the Duke of Gloucester and of Bishop Beaufort, 1447.
- g. Renewal of the War in France.
 - (1). English defeat at *Formigny*, 1450.
 - (2). Surrender of *Caen* by Somerset.
 - (3). *Loss of Normandy*, June, 1450.
 - (4). French attack Bordeaux, 1451.
 - (5). Defeat and death of the old Earl of Shrewsbury at *Castillon*, July, 1453.
 - (6). Fall of Bordeaux: end of the English dominion in southern France, 1453. The continental dominions of the English crown reduced to the single town of Calais.

Note 90. The Hundred Years' War had no definite conclusion. The development of the French and English peoples into distinct homogeneous nations of about equal strength put an end to the idea of the

union of the two crowns by conquest. The separation of Flanders from France and the opening of new trade with Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean diminished the danger to be feared from France by English commercial interests.

VII. THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

1. Continuation of the Reign of Henry VI.

a. Circumstances favoring the outbreak of violence and civil war.

(1). The weak and sickly incapacity of the king: the fussy and meddlesome incapacity of the queen, *Margaret of Anjou*.

(2). The existence among the nobility of a family with a better hereditary right to the crown than the reigning house and represented, at the moment, by stronger men.

(3). The presence, in all classes of society, of a turbulent element of unemployed soldiers trained in the wars of France to habits of unrestrained violence.

(4). Outbreak of general disappointment and discontent following the defeats in France.

b. *Jack Cade's Rebellion*; London in the hands of a mob, 1450.

c. Rival party leaders of royal birth.

(1). The Prime Minister, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, the head of a younger branch of the House of Lancaster.

(2). Richard, Duke of York, the heir of the Mortimers, representing the elder branch of the family of Edward III.

d. Events leading up to the *Wars of the Roses*.

(1). Unpopularity of Somerset whose power was based on the support of the queen.

(2). Attempt to banish the Duke of York to Ireland.

- (a). Parliamentary and popular opposition compels the recognition of the Duke of York as the nearest of kin to the childless king.
- (3). Birth of a son to Henry and Margaret (Edward, Prince of Wales), October, 1453.
- (4). Acknowledged insanity of King Henry; York, Protector of the Realm, 1454.
- (5). Somerset, resisting in arms, the authority of the Protector, is defeated and slain at Saint Albans, May, 1455.

e. *The Wars of the Roses.*

- (1). Meaning of the name.

Note 91. The white rose was the badge of the *Yorkist party*; the red rose, the badge of the *Lancastrians*.

- (2). Character of the *Wars of the Roses*.

Note 92. The Wars of the Roses were political contests carried on by open violence instead of by the usual intrigues and competition. The crown itself was a prize to be fought for by politicians.

Suggestion 9. *To which of the two parties did Henry VI belong?*

- (3). The recovery of the king, 1416, deprives York of his official position and restores the queen to power; York retires to his hereditary government of Ireland; mismanagement of the queen and her ministers.
- (4). Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, partisan of the Duke of York, holds Calais in practical defiance of the royal authority; wins popularity by successful acts of piracy against foreign ships in the Channel; resists the attempt of the queen's ministers to take Calais from him.
- (5). With a small force Warwick lands in England at Sandwich, June, 1460; the citizens of London support him.

- (a). He defeats the royal army at Northampton, July 10, and takes the king prisoner.
- (b). The queen and the child Prince of Wales escape to the north.
- (6). The Duke of York joins Warwick; treaty with the captured King Henry.

Note 93. In this treaty, Henry acknowledges the Duke of York as his heir ignoring the right of his son, the Prince of Wales.

- (7). The Duke of York marches north in pursuit of the Queen and her son.
 - (a). Defeated and slain at *Wakefield*, December 30, 1460.
 - (b). Savage slaughter of the Yorkist prisoners after the battle.
- (8). Warwick defeated at Saint Albans, February 17, 1461.
 - (a). Losing possession of King Henry, Warwick proclaims Edward, eldest son of the Duke of York, King of England.
- (9). Edward defeats the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross and assumes the crown.
- (10). Warwick and Edward defeat the Lancastrian army at *Towton*, March 29, 1461; bloody revenge of the Yorkists.

2. Edward IV. (House of York.)

- a. Lived 1442-1483; reigned 1461-1483.
- b. Title to the throne.

- (1). Actual title—revolutionary as the strongest of the descendants of Edward III.
- (2). Legal title—the heir direct, through his mother, of *Lionel, Duke of Clarence*, second son of Edward III.

Note 94. According to the rules of succession recognized in England, Edward IV was the rightful successor of Edward III and Richard II, to the exclusion of the

House of Lancaster which traced its descent from the third son of Edward III.

On his father's side, Edward was descended from Edmund, Duke of York, fourth son of Edward III.

c. Events of the reign of Edward IV.

- (1). Government of Warwick, *the King-maker*, in Edward's name.
- (2). Lancastrian resistance continued in the north; Battle of Hexham, May, 1464.
 - (a). Capture of the deposed King Henry; his imprisonment in the tower of London.
- (3). Edward and Warwick quarrel.
- (4). Project of Warwick for alliance with France and the marriage of Edward with a French princess.
 - (a). This project frustrated by the marriage of Edward with Elizabeth Woodville, a lady not even of baronial rank.
 - (b). Edward ennobles his wife's kinsmen and makes them his ministers.
- (5). Alliance of Warwick with *George, Duke of Clarence*, Edward's younger brother.
- (6). Rising of Warwick partisans in Yorkshire.
 - (a). Edward taken prisoner July, 1469; compelled to submit to the dictation of Warwick.
 - (b). Slaughter of the Woodville family.
- (7). Edward escapes from Warwick's control; raises an army and drives Warwick and Clarence into exile in France, March, 1470.
- (8). In France Warwick meets Queen Margaret, wife of the deposed King Henry; marries his daughter to Queen Margaret's son Edward, Prince of Wales; proclaims himself a Lancastrian.
- (9). Warwick welcomed in Kent and London when he lands in England at the head of a small army of Lancastrian exiles, September, 1470; defection of Edward's army; Edward seeks refuge beyond the

Outline Study of

sea with the Duke of Burgundy; Henry, released from the tower, is restored to the throne.

- (10). Clarence, disappointed in his hope of himself becoming king through his alliance with Warwick, opens negotiations with Edward.
 - (a). Edward lands on the Yorkshire coast, March, 1471, with a small force of Burgundian mercenaries.
 - (b). Betrayed by Clarence, Warwick is unable to hold London and is defeated and slain at *Barnet*, April 13, 1471.
 - (c). Henry again a prisoner.
- (11). Queen Margaret and Edward, Prince of Wales, arrive in England and rally the last remnant of the Lancastrian party, April, 1471.
 - (a). *Annihilation of the Lancastrians at Tewksbury*, May 3, 1471 by Edward and Clarence; death of the Prince of Wales in the fight; subsequent execution of the Duke of Somerset, the heir of the younger branch of the House of Lancaster.
- (12). Murder of King Henry in the Tower, May, 1471.
- (13). Subsequent reign of Edward as an indolent, popular despot.
 - (a). His alliance with the Duke of Burgundy.
 - (b). Sells peace to King Louis of France, 1475, for an annual subsidy, making him independent of parliament for the rest of his life.
 - (c). His cold-blooded destruction of his brother Clarence, 1477.
 - (d). His reliance on the ability and loyalty of his youngest brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester.
- (14). Death of Edward, April 9, 1483.
- d. Condition of England at the close of Edward's Reign, 1783.
 - (1). Material prosperity of England in the midst of war and social retrogression; great development of the cloth manufacturing industry and of the

English merchant marine; content and prosperity of the agricultural population; "Merrie England."

(a). Reasons for this condition: The purely domestic character of the war; no mercenary soldiers; the towns protected against raiders by their walls.

(2). Decline of the power and influence of the Church.

Note 95. The English Church was the Church of the Latinized conquerors of England and was unable to lead or to sympathize with the new English nation which was predominantly Teutonic.

(a). The decline of the monastic idea; growing indolence and inefficiency of the great monastic organizations; cessation of the "Chronicles" of the monasteries.

(b). Lingering influence of the ideas of the Lollards on religious doctrines and discipline.

(c). End of the clerical monopoly of learning and education.

(3). *William Caxton*, the silk mercer, and his printing press, 1476.

(a). Purely secular character of the first productions of the printer's art, in England.

(4). Social disorganization.

(a). The custom of *Maintenance and Livery*.

Note 96. Political contests being decided by the sword, political factions became organized armies. Men of local influence wore the badges and displayed the banners of the political leaders whose fortunes they followed, and kept armed men under organization as modern local politicians organize voters.

(5). Decline of the influence of parliament.

(a). Power of parliament in the first half of the fifteenth century.

1¹. Its assembly annual.

- 2¹. Exercised the right of appropriating the revenue raised by taxation.
- 3¹. Claimed and often exercised the right of examining public accounts, removing the king's ministers, and influencing the king's government.
- 4¹. An act of parliament regarded as the legal termination of the reign of Richard II.
- (6). Disastrous influence of the wars on the development of free institutions; slaughter of the barons and knights; the sword substituted for legal title; revenue by confiscation instead of by taxation; growing inclination of townsmen to defend their liberties by the strength of their city walls.

3. Edward V. (House of York.)

- a. Lived 1470-1483; reigned from April to July, 1483.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest son of Edward IV, (*Title disputed*).
- c. Events of the reign of Edward V.
 - (1). Unpopularity of the Queen Mother (Elizabeth Woodville) and her family.
 - (2). General satisfaction when Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the brother of *Edward IV*, takes possession of the young King's person and proclaims himself Protector of the Kingdom.
 - (3). Richard uses his power as Protector to the destruction of the queen and her friends; judicial murder of Lord Hastings; imprisonment of the queen's kinsman; marriage of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville declared bigamous and void.
 - (4). After a show of reluctance, Richard assumes the crown, July 6, 1483.
 - (5). Murder of the young King Edward and his brother Richard in the Tower of London, July, 1483.

4. Richard III. (House of York.)

- a. Lived 1452-1485; reigned 1483-1485.
- b. Title to the throne—revolutionary, as the strongest of the descendants of Edward III.

Note 97. The title to the throne by hereditary right devised for Richard by his lawyers, assumed (1) that the act of attainder, under which the Duke of Clarence had been put to death, had deprived his descendants of their rights as members of the royal family, and (2) that the marriage of Edward IV and Elizabeth had never been legal.

c. Events in the reign of Richard III.

- (1). No general acquiescence in Richard's usurpation.
- (2). Rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham (the heir of the youngest son of Edward III) and of the Earl of Richmond (the heir of the Beauforts, the younger branch of the House of Lancaster).
 - (a). Richmond escapes to Brittany; Buckingham captured and beheaded, November, 1483.
 - (b). The Earl of Richmond lands at *Milford Haven* in Wales, at the head of an army composed of exiles of both the Yorkist and Lancastrian factions; Richard, advancing to meet him, is "bought and sold" by his trusted followers; Richard is slain at *Bosworth Field*, August 22, 1485.

Note 98. Richard III was a type common in all countries of Europe in the fifteenth century—an intelligent, cultured nobleman, utterly devoid of moral sense and without the faculty of self restraint. Possibly he believed that he had no alternative but to murder or be murdered. The picture drawn by the sixteenth century chroniclers and made familiar by Shakespeare of a monster of diseased mind and deformed body, has no historical warrant.

5. Henry VII. (House of Lancaster.)

Note 99. Before his accession to the throne, Henry VII was known as *Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond*.

- a. Lived 1457-1509; reigned 1485-1509.
- b. Title to the throne—revolutionary, the strongest of the descendants of Edward III.

Note 100. No ingenuity of lawyers could devise a valid hereditary title to the throne for Henry VII. He could not claim to be the legal representative even of the Lancastrian claim to the crown, and the better claim of the House of York was represented by three lines of descendants of Richard, Duke of York.

The name of *Tudor*, which Henry transmitted to a dynasty of English sovereigns was derived from his paternal grandfather, a nobleman of Wales, who married Catherine of France, the widow of Henry V.

- c. Principal events of the reign of Henry VII.
 - (1). Marriage of Henry with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV, the generally recognized heiress of the House of York. (1486).

Note 101. From this union of the Houses of Lancaster and York, all subsequent sovereigns of England have claimed descent.

- (2). Utter demoralization of English politics after a generation of civil war; no limit to unscrupulous ambition but superior force; vigorous and politic measures of Henry for better order supported by the nation generally.

- (3). The "Pretenders."

- (a). *Lambert Simnel*, crowned king in Dublin, as Edward, son of the Duke of Clarence.

- 1¹. Joined by the Earl of Lincoln, son of a sister of Edward IV and by other members and partisans of the House of York.

- 2¹. Invades England with an army of Irish and German mercenaries.

3^d. Defeated at *Stoke on Trent*, 1487; Simnel captured and Lincoln killed in battle.

(b). *Perkin Warbeck*, personating Richard, a younger brother of Edward V.

Note 102. The real Richard had been killed with his brother in the Tower.

1st. Recognized as King of England at several foreign courts.

2nd. An insurrection in Cornwall, defeated at Blackheath Field, 1497, rallied again under Warbeck; siege of Exeter; capture of Warbeck.

Note 103. This insurrection gave Henry an opportunity to get rid by execution of Edward, son of the Duke of Clarence.

(4). End of the Wars of the Roses with Blackheath Field and the Siege of Exeter.

(a). Reasons for peace:—(1). Henry's firm grasp of the situation; (2) Lack of available claimants of the crown.

(5). War with France to save the independence of the Duchy of Brittany.

(a). The Bretons voluntarily submit to France; Henry withdraws in consideration of an annual subsidy to be paid by the French King.

VIII. THE TUDOR DESPOTISM AND THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE.

1. Continuation of the Reign of Henry VII.

a. Changed conditions in Europe.

(1). General decline of feudalism; national consolidation.

(2). Rise of a great power in Spain; rise of the House of Hapsburg to supremacy in Germany and Central Europe.

(3). Connection of Flanders with the House of Hapsburg after 1477.

- (4). Final consolidation of France by the absorption of Brittany and of French Burgundy.
- b. Shrewd and cautious diplomacy of Henry VII.
 - (1). Its object—peace with commercial advantages.
- c. Marriage of two of Henry's sons successively with *Catherine of Aragon*, a princess of Spain.
- d. Marriage of Henry's daughter *Margaret* to King James of Scotland, 1503.
- e. Noteworthy events of the last years of Henry's reign.
 - (1). Commercial treaties with the Netherlands, 1496-1500; with Scandinavia; with the Republic of Florence.
- Note 104.* These treaties gave English trade a direct market to the far East.
- (2). The Iceland and North Atlantic fisheries.
- (3). Voyages of the Cabots to America; discovery of Newfoundland, 1467, and of the coast from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay, 1498.
- f. Domestic Policy of Henry: condition of England.
 - (1). The crown the gainer by the decline of feudalism.
 - (2). The old nobility practically exterminated in the Wars of the Roses.
 - (3). Barons of recent creation lacking in the spirit of their predecessors who had regarded themselves as the peers of the king and his free partners in government.
 - (4). Interest of the commons limited to the management of their own affairs.
 - (a). Little disposition on the part of the commons to meddle with the king's government so long as the king's government let them alone.
- g. Henry's independent financial position.
 - (1). Expenditure lessened by peace.
 - (2). Customs revenues increased by commercial prosperity.

(3). Regular system of allowing wealthy wrong-doers to compound for their misdeeds by fines.

(4). *The Star Chamber*.

(a). Acquiescence of the nation in a system of government which reduced taxation to a minimum.

(5). The crown allowed, practically, to nominate the members of the few parliaments assembled in Henry's reign.

h. Death of Henry, April, 1509; his "chapel" in Westminster Abbey.

2. Henry VIII.

a. Lived 1491-1547; reigned 1509-1547.

b. Title to the throne—eldest surviving son of Henry VII, also, through his mother, the legal heir of Edward IV and the House of York.

c. Character of the young king:—cultured, accomplished, possessed of more learning than was usual with laymen of the time, energetic, ambitious, fond of display and distinction.

d. Chief events of Henry's reign.

(1). Attempt of Henry to recover the English ascendancy in France.

(a). Invasion of France, 1573; failure of the campaign.

(2). Invasion of England by the Scots.

(a). Battle of Flodden Field, September 9, 1573: defeat and death of King James IV of Scotland.

(3). *Thomas Wolsey*, Archbishop and Cardinal; his origin, character, and position in the kingdom.

Note 105. As the sole responsible minister of the crown, Wolsey was practically joint ruler with Henry VIII from 1512 to 1529.

(4). The Policy of Wolsey and Henry VIII.

(a). Its object to make Henry the dominant power in the politics of Europe.

Note 106. The bitter and incessant rivalry between Francis I, King of France, and Charles V, Emperor of Germany, King of Spain, and ruler of the Netherlands, furnished opportunity for the success of such a policy.

(b). Unscrupulous use of the balance of power in the furtherance of this policy.

(c). Incidents in the carrying out of this policy.

1¹. Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520. (*Where Henry declared himself an ally of France.*)

2¹. The Treaty of Gravelines, 1520. (*By which Henry allied himself with Charles.*)

3¹. The Battle of Pavia, 1525. (*By which Charles made himself strong enough to repudiate all obligation to Henry.*)

4¹. The Peace of Cambray, 1529. (*Which settled the affairs of the Continent without reference to Henry or to English interests.*)

(d). Failure of the policy of Henry and Wolsey.

Note 107. The reason for the failure lay in the fact that in Charles V, Henry and Wolsey were dealing with a stronger power than the king and with a shrewder man than either king or minister.

(e) Result of the failure of the foreign policy.

Note 108. The treasure which had been accumulated by Henry VII was dissipated, necessitating recourse to parliamentary taxation.

(5). Question of the succession; the unpromising outlook for the permanence of the Tudor dynasty.

Note 109. Henry had but one child, a sickly girl (afterward Queen Mary I). In the event of Henry's death without issue living, it was extremely unlikely that the succession could be secured for either the young King of Scotland or for the children of Henry's younger sister, the Duchess of Suffolk, who were the offspring of a marriage of doubtful legality.

- (a). Jealousy of Henry on the subject of the succession; execution for treason of the Duke of Buckingham, 1521, merely because he prided himself on his descent from Edward III.
- (6). THE RENAISSANCE or Revival of Intellectual Activity in Europe.
 - (a). Causes and meaning of the movement.
 - (b). New ideals in art, literature, and civilization generally.
 - (c). "The New Learning"; its effect upon mediæval Christianity.

Note 110. The inevitable use of the newly developed critical faculty and the newly acquired knowledge of the Greek language was to unsettle the foundations of mediæval Christianity.

- (d). Attitude of the theologians towards the Church.

Note 111. Imbued with the spirit of the "new learning", the theologians of the time developed two opposing policies: (1). The policy of ignoring questions of doctrinal theology as having been settled for all time by mysterious divine authority, basing the claim of the Church on appeal to the emotions; (2). The policy of remodeling doctrinal theology to resist the utmost attacks of criticism, basing the claim of the Church on appeal to reason. The former policy was better suited to the genius of the nations of southern Europe; the latter, to that of the northern nations.

- (7). *Martin Luther, the Saxon Theologian*: "The Reformation."
 - (a). Questions the power of the Pope of Rome.
 - (b). Development of the Lutheran movement into a German national revolt against the Roman Church.
 - (c). Connection of this revolt with German politics.
- (8). Doctrines of Luther find their way into England.
 - (a). Favored by the mercantile towns and lesser

clergy; opposed by the higher classes, the dignitaries of the Church, and the king.

- (b). Strong anti-clerical feeling among all classes in England; general lack of confidence in the wisdom and piety of the church organization in England.
- (9). Revival of parliamentary spirit as Henry's money requirements become more burdensome; opposition takes an anti-clerical form.
 - (a). Wolsey and the Church blamed for the difficulties and failures of the administration.
- (10). Wolsey and the anti-clerical opposition rivals for Henry's favor.
 - (a). Wolsey promises to obtain from Rome an annulment of Henry's marriage with Catherine of Aragon, 1528.

Note 112. At the time of her marriage to Henry, Catherine was the widow of Henry's brother. Marriage between those related by previous marriage was forbidden by the laws of the Church; but a dispensation, waiving the operation of the law in this case, had been readily obtained from the Church authorities. The Pope was now asked by Wolsey to revoke or declare void this dispensation issued by his predecessor.

- (b). *Cardinal Campeggio* arrives in England as the representative of the Pope in the case of Henry's divorce, 1529.
- (c). The Emperor Charles, Catherine's nephew, absolute master of Rome and Italy; utter inability of the Pope to render a decision in opposition to the wishes of Charles.
- (d). *Campeggio* recalled; the case adjourned to the papal court at Rome, July, 1529; Henry forbidden to make a second marriage pending decision.
- (11). Resignation of Wolsey.
 - (a). The failure of the project of papal divorce

coming at the same time with the final failure of Wolsey's foreign policy in the Treaty of Cambray, fatal to Wolsey's power.

- (b). Resignation by Wolsey of all his offices.
- (c). The confidence of the king transferred to the party which demanded radical reformation of church affairs, October, 1529.
- (12). Acts of parliament checking the civil authority of the Church and the revenues of the clergy, 1529-1530.
 - (a). The idea of a strictly national Church which should be, like other national institutions, an instrument of the king's government.
 - (b). *Thomas Cranmer*: his character and abilities; Cranmer promises Henry an annulment of his marriage by decision of the Independent Church of England; *Cranmer* is made Archbishop of Canterbury.
- (13). Payment of church dues to Rome stopped, 1532; criminal jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts abolished and appeals to Rome forbidden, 1533.
- (14). Henry's marriage annulled by a convocation of the English clergy; May, 1533.
- (15). Marriage of Henry with *Anne Boleyn*; birth of a princess (*afterward, Queen Elizabeth*).
- (16). *The Act of Supremacy*, declaring the King of England supreme head, in temporal affairs, of the English Church, 1534-1535.
- (17). Opposition to these changes.
 - (a). *Sir Thomas More*, leader of the opposition to these radical changes; his great reputation throughout Europe as a scholar and man of letters; his place in English literature; *Utopia*.
 - (b). Made Chancellor, after the fall of Wolsey, as a moderate church reformer.
 - (c). With *Fisher*, Bishop of Rochester, one of the most learned and pious prelates of the time, *More* is imprisoned for refusing to recognize the

King's divorce, April, 1534; is executed for refusing to take oath under the Act of Supremacy, January, 1535.

(18). *Thomas Cromwell*.

- (a). Financial secretary; his humble origin; early career as a soldier of fortune; merchant; secretary to Wolsey; his bold unscrupulous character, wide experience, and capacity for business.
- (b). Increasing reliance of Henry upon Cromwell's advice and support.

(19). Dissolution of the monasteries.

Suggestion 10. Discuss the following subjects:—Great service of the monastic settlements to English civilization; Monasticism foreign to English habits of thought and living; Condition of the monasteries in the 16th century; The monks hated by the landholding classes as robbers of estates through bequests for religious purposes.

- (a). Cromwell offers parliament the plunder of the monasteries as payment for its support of Henry's religious policy.
- (b). The property of the monasteries confiscated by the crown, 1536—1539.

Note 113. The dissolution of monasteries, the stronghold of the wealth, training, and discipline of the clergy, was a death blow to the mediæval Church of England. The confiscated land was, for the most part, distributed among the small landholders who dominated the House of Commons in parliament. The wealth thus acquired made this class, henceforth, the strongest power in English politics.

- (20). Trial, condemnation, and execution of Queen Anne Boleyn on charges of treasonable misconduct.
- (21). Immediate marriage of Henry with Jane Seymour; birth of a prince (afterward King Edward VI); death of Queen Jane, 1537.

- (22). Doctrinal innovations not contemplated by Henry in his religious policy.
 - (a). Unavoidable connection between the anti-papal church of England and the anti-papal national churches of the Continent.
 - (b). The name *Protestant* generally applied to the national churches of Germany after 1529.
 - (c). Strong Protestant tendencies of Cromwell and the only clergymen who could be relied upon to enforce the Act of Supremacy; consequent protestantizing of the English Church; the "great Bible"; the "ten articles" of faith.
- (23). Discontent of the adherents of the Roman church kept down by force; the revolt of the north (known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace"), 1537; its rigorous suppression by Cromwell.
- (24). Reaction in favor of the Roman Catholics shown in the parliament of 1638; the "Six Articles" of faith reaffirming Catholic belief; Henry induced by Cromwell to ally himself with the Protestant princes of Germany and to marry a German princess, Anne of Cleves, 1540; Henry dissatisfied with his new wife, his allies, and with Cromwell.
- (25). Cromwell abandoned by the king to his enemies of the Catholic party; condemnation and execution of Cromwell, 1540; divorce of Anne of Cleves; ascendancy of the moderate Catholics under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk; marriage of King Henry to Catharine Howard, a relative of the Duke of Norfolk.
- (26). Divorce and execution of Catharine Howard, 1542; marriage of Henry with Catharine Parr, who survived him; struggle for supremacy between the Howard family, representing the conservative Catholic party, and the Seymour family, relatives of Henry's son and heir, representing the Protestants; triumph of the Seymours, 1546.

(27). Affairs of Ireland; of Scotland; birth of Mary (afterward *Mary, Queen of Scots*), daughter of James V, King of Scotland, the nephew of Henry VIII.

(28). Death of Henry, January 28, 1547.

Note 114. The Succession.—By act of parliament, confirmed by the will of Henry VIII, Henry's three children, Mary (daughter of Catherine of Aragon), Elizabeth (daughter of Anne Boleyn), and Edward (son of Jane Seymour) were to succeed according to the English customs of inheritance.

3. Edward VI.

a. Lived 1537—1553; reigned 1547-1553.

b. Title to the throne,—eldest surviving son of Henry VIII.

c. Personal character of the king—a sickly boy, a mere tool for the factions which successively ruled England in his name.

d. Political and religious situation in England.

(1). *The Protestant Party.*

(a). Strong in the commercial towns, with the smaller landholders, and with the agricultural population of the south and east of England.

(2). *The Catholic Party.*

(a). Many adherents among the higher nobility and strong territorial connections in the north and west of England.

Note 115. The mass of influential public opinion was satisfied with the separation from Rome and the dissolution of the monasteries, but was not in favor of needless change in church doctrine or ceremonial, and was indisposed to be governed by the social classes from which the Protestant leaders derived their support.

(3). Foreign influences in English affairs.

(a). Revolution in European politics caused by the

consolidation, in the hands of kings, of the powers formerly dissipated among the various classes of the feudal system.

- (b). Revolution in the art of war consequent on the increasing use of firearms and the development of great standing armies of trained soldiers.
- (c). England less affected by these changes than the other powers; consequent relative decline of England in political and military power.
- (d). The great powers of Europe.

1¹. Prince Philip, ^{son} son of the Emperor, Charles V, and destined heir of his father's dominions in Spain, the Netherlands, and Italy.

2¹. Henry II, King of France, master of the most populous and consolidated kingdom of Europe.

3¹. Francis, Duke of Guise, chief minister and general of the king of France, a most able diplomat and soldier.

- (e). *Hopes of the Continental Powers in relation to England.*

1¹. Philip hoped, ultimately, to rule England through his second cousin, Mary, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.

2¹. The King of France and the Duke of Guise expected that sooner or later the English crown would fall to Mary, the child queen of Scotland, the heir of the House of Tudor (failing legitimate issue of Henry VIII).

Note 116. Mary, Queen of Scots, had, from her birth, been kept under French influence by her mother who was a sister of the Duke of Guise.

- e. Important Events in the Reign of Edward VI.

(1). Control of the government seized by the Protestant party through the Duke of Somerset, the king's maternal uncle, who was made Lord Protector of the realm.

(2). Government of the Lord Protector Somerset.

Outline Study of

- (a). Mild and popular character of domestic administration; consequent reign of faction and dispute.
- (b). The Protestant sects: their acrimonious disputes.
- (c). The Church liturgy in English: the "Book of Common Prayer," 1549-1552; repeal of the heresy laws.
- (3). Policy of uniting Scotland with England by marriage between Edward and Mary, Queen of Scots.
 - (a). Failure through mutual jealousy and suspicion and the efforts of the French party in Scotland led by *Beaton*, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, and the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise.
 - (b). Queen Mary taken to France to marry the heir of King Henry.
 - (c). Futile invasion of Scotland by Somerset; barren victory of *Pinkie Cleugh*, 1547.
- (4). Dissensions in the English government.
 - (a). Thomas Seymour, the brother of the Protector, executed for treason, 1549.
 - (b). John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, deposes Somerset and (as Duke of Northumberland) assumes control of the administration.
- 1¹. His violent and arbitrary rule; deposition of the Catholic Bishops.
- (4). King Edward's failing health.
- (5). Insane attempt of Northumberland to alter the line of succession, as established by custom and law.
 - (a). *Lady Jane Gray*, granddaughter of the youngest sister of Henry VIII, proclaimed heir to the throne; Lady Jane Gray married to Northumberland's son.
- (6). Death of Edward, July 6, 1553.

4. Mary I.

- a. Lived 1516-1558; reigned 1553-1558.

b. Title to the throne.

- (1). Actual title, the will of Henry VIII and an act of parliament.
- (2). Hereditary title, eldest daughter of Henry VIII and the elder sister of Edward VI.

c. Biography.

- (1). Her personal character.
- (2). The hardship of her early life as the daughter of Catherine of Aragon, divorced wife of Henry VIII.
- (3). Her fervent and steadfast devotion to the Roman Catholic religion.

d. Chief Events in the reign of Mary.

- (1). A Catholic reaction viewed with little concern by the mass of the English nation.

Note 117. At this period, we find the nation weary of theological disputes and of new experiments in religion and politics.

- (2). Prompt suppression of the usurpation of Northumberland in the name of Lady Jane Gray; execution of Northumberland and his son; imprisonment of Lady Jane.
- (3). Repeal of the Protestant legislation of the reign of Edward; re-enactment of the heresy laws; restoration of the Catholic bishops; deposition of the Protestant incumbents, 1553.
 - (a). Advice of conservative statesmen that the reaction stop at this point ignored by Mary.
- (4). Mary seeks the protection of her cousin, the Emperor Charles V.
- (5). Marriage of Mary to Philip of Spain, son of the Emperor, 1554.
 - (a). Unpopularity of the Spanish connection.
- (6). Protestant uprisings.
- (7). *Wyat's rebellion*.
 - (a). Prompt suppression of the insurrection; execution of Lady Jane Gray.

(b). The Protestant party overawed.

- (8). *Reginald Pole*, a member of the English royal family arrives from Rome as papal legate, November 1530; is made Archbishop of Canterbury in place of the deposed Protestant, Cranmer, on condition that no attempt shall be made by the Church to recover the plunder of the monasteries.

Note 118. *Reginald Pole* was the grandson of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

- (a). Parliament assents to the reunion with the Church of Rome.
- (9). Persecution of the Protestants; *Cranmer*, *Latimer* (Bishop of Worcester), *Ridley* (formerly Bishop of London), and many other Protestant prelates and preachers burned at the stake, 1555-1558.
- (a). Hundreds of humbler Protestants meet the same fate.
- (10). Evident intention of Mary to make England a province of the vast dominion which her husband was shortly to inherit.
- (11). England involved in a war with France.
- (a). Calais, the last foothold of England on the Continent, taken by the French, January, 1558.
- (12). Failing health of Mary; evident failure to extirpate Protestantism.
- (13). Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn next in succession.
- (a). Cautious and circumspect conduct of Elizabeth.
- (b). She refuses to countenance Protestant insurrection or even to avow herself a Protestant; this course popular with the nation.
- (14). Death of Mary, November 18, 1558.

5. Elizabeth.

- a. Lived 1533-1603; reigned 1558-1603.
- b. Title to the throne.

- (1). Actual, the will of Henry VIII confirmed by act of parliament.
- (2). Hereditary, the only surviving descendant of Henry VIII.
- c. Character of Elizabeth; astute, fearless, self-reliant and self-centered, destitute of religious or honorable scruples, able to play with the deeper passions of human nature.
- d. Weakness of Elizabeth's position.
 - (1). She ascended the throne without influential party or family connections.
 - (2). In a turmoil of national and party strife waged with unexampled violence and duplicity, her only weapons were the letter of the law, the possibility of playing off one enemy against another, and her own courage and sagacity.
- e. Strength of Elizabeth's position.
 - (1). Her cold and passionless attitude towards religious controversy gave her the confidence of the large and influential element which desired only religious peace.
 - (2). Her equally cold and passionless attitude in international affairs deceived her rival enemies by its resemblance to open-mindedness and vacillation.
 - (3). She was able to frame her policies with little regard for the aspirations and commercial interests of her subject.
- Note 119.* The subjects of Elizabeth were willing and able to look after their own interests and to carry on the work of national development without official help or leadership. Elizabeth defended her dominions cheaply and effectively by repudiating as pirates the soldiers and sailors who fought the battles of England in her reign.
- f. Chief events of Elizabeth's reign.

- (1). Spanish connection broken off at Elizabeth's accession; popularity of this step.

Note 120. Philip, nevertheless, was compelled to give Elizabeth his support, for her only possible rival for the throne was Mary, the Queen of Scotland, who was completely under the influence of Philip's enemy, the King of France.

- (2). Papal jurisdiction over the English Church again abolished and the English Church liturgy restored, 1559.

- (a). The Catholic bishops, refusing to conform, are replaced by Protestants, 1559.

- (3). Two parties in the Protestant Church of England.

- (a). The Episcopal or Prelatical party, which proposed to retain the forms of Church government and much of the service and ceremonial of the mediæval church.

- (b). *The Puritans*, also called Presbyterians and Calvinists, who wished to reform the government and service of the Church to a severely plain and simple model which they believed to correspond with the customs of the earliest Christians.

- (4). Religious revolution in Scotland, 1560.

- (a). *John Knox*: his character and position in the history of Great Britain.

- (b). Common Protestantism of the masses of the town and agricultural population a bond between the English and the Scottish people.

- (c). Scottish reformers aided by Elizabeth in expelling the French garrisons who supported the authority of Mary, Queen of Scotland, who was now the wife of the King of France.

- (d). Protestantism in Scotland, Presbyterian in form; in England, Episcopal in form.

- (5). The Sea Rovers.

- (a). Immense wealth pouring into Spain from the mines of Mexico and Peru; opinion in Europe

that other regions in the unexplored American continent contained mines of equal value.

- (b). Trade with America claimed by the Spainards as their absolute monopoly; this monopoly enforced by the most powerful naval force that the world had ever seen.
- (c). Early connection of English sailors with the North American coast; their determination not to be driven from the western ocean.
- (d). Peace and alliance with Spain necessary for Elizabeth to offset the alliance between France and Mary Queen of Scots; English sailors, consequently, compelled to fight as pirates for the right to sail the Atlantic; their success.
- (e). Wealth and fame gained in this warfare by *Hawkins, Drake, Frobisher, Raleigh and others*.
- (f). Trade between Spain and Mexico driven to the circuitous route of the Pacific Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope.
- (g). Voyage of *Drake* into the Pacific and his circumnavigation of the world, 1577-1580.
- (6). English Commercial Expansion in various directions.
 - (a). "Discovery" of Russia through the White Sea.
 - (b). Penetration of Persia to the Persian Gulf via the Caspian Sea.
 - (c). Trade with the Levant; its dangers; the pirates of Barbary.
 - (d). The activities of the Inquisition in the ports of Spain and southern Italy.

Note 121. The original narrations of these voyages are to be found in *Hakluyt's* collection, England's "prose epic".

- (7). Return of Mary, Queen of Scots (now a widow) to Scotland, 1561.
 - (a). Reconciliation with her subjects; the English party driven from power.

- (b). Claim of Mary to the crown of England.

Note 122. As the heir of an elder sister of Henry VIII, Mary was the legal representative of the House of Tudor, if, as the Catholic party claimed, the marriage of Henry to Elizabeth's mother was illegal.

- (8). Marriage of Mary, 1561, to Lord Darnley (another descendant of her Tudor ancestor, Margaret, sister of Henry VIII); birth of a son, June, 1566.

Note 123. This son was, later, James I of England.

- (9). Imprudent conduct of Mary: murder of Darnley; Mary seeks refuge in England from the savage persecution of the Scottish nobility; is detained by Elizabeth as a prisoner of State, 1568.
- (10). Revolt of the Netherlands against the rule of Philip of Spain, 1568-1576.

- (a). Determination of Philip to deprive the Netherlands of their ancient liberties; danger to England in this policy.

- (b). Without breaking the official peace between Philip and Elizabeth, English volunteers reinforce the insurgent armies as "private adventurers."

- (11). Religious wars in France.

- (a). Decline of French power after 1565 makes Philip the recognized leader of the Catholic party in western Europe.

- (b). Revival of Catholicism as a vital and progressive force.

- (c). The Jesuit society; plan of a universal spiritual and physical campaign of conquest against Protestantism; belief that England could be ranged on the Catholic side if Mary Queen of Scots could be made Queen of England, instead of Elizabeth.

- (d). Rebellion of the Catholic earls, 1569.

- (e). The "Jesuit Invasion", 1580; execution of *Campion*, the Jesuit martyr.
- (12). Preparations of Philip for the conquest of England.
 - (a). Seizure of Portugal by Philip, 1581-1583.
 - (b). Open war between Spain and England, after 1586.
 - (c). The sea rovers of the Spanish Main and the private adventurers of the Netherlands called home and organized as the English Navy and Army.
 - (d). Destructive raid of Drake in the harbor of Cadiz, 1587.
 - (e). Preparation of the great *Spanish Armada* for attack on England.
- (13). Babbington's plot for the Murder of Elizabeth; entanglement of Mary, Queen of Scots, in this plot.
 - (a). Trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, February, 1587.

Note 124. As *Mary's* son, now James VI of Scotland, had been reared in the Protestant faith, a Catholic conquest of England could not be brought about by domestic revolution; besides the Catholic party in England was weakened by the defection of many good Catholics who declined to assist in making their country a Spanish province.

- (14). Sailing of the *Great Armada* for the conquest of England, July 1588.
 - (a). The expedition hopeless in view of the impossibility, after the death of Mary, of its being assisted by a revolution in England.
 - (b). The Armada driven in disorder to the continental side of the English Channel by the attacks of the English ships.
 - (c). Destruction of the Armada when attempting to

return to Spain, by rounding the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

(15). Last Years of Elizabeth's reign.

(a). Continuous war with Spain: its character.

Note 125. The war party, led by Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Earl Essex and others, was constantly held in check by the great secretaries of Elizabeth, William Cecil (Lord Burghley) and his son, Sir Robert Cecil; consequently, no military nor naval achievements of striking importance were possible.

(b). Results of the war with Spain.

1¹. The definite establishment of England as a Protestant power, independent and neutral in Continental affairs.

2¹. The assurance of the independence of the Netherlands.

3¹. The recognition of England's title to the Atlantic coast of North America between Canada and Florida (the region named *Virginia*, from the "virgin Queen").

4¹. The final conquest of Ireland by the English.

Note 126. This conquest was made necessary by the attempt of the Irish Chiefs O'Neill of Tyrone and Fitzgerald of Desmond to ally themselves with the King of Spain.

(16). Elizabethan Age of English Literature.

(a). Meaning of the term.

(b). Connection of this phase of English Literature with the actual reign of Elizabeth.

(c). The language fixed by the art of printing and the multiplicity of copies of literary masterpieces.

(d). The English Bible: its successive versions; its influence on the language.

(e). The prose historical chronicles: their influence on subsequent literature.

- (f). Poets:—Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Michael Drayton, John Donne.
 - (g). The great dramatists:—John Lyly, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Massinger, etc.
 - (h). Prose writers:—The theological arguments of Richard Hooker, philosophical essays of Francis Bacon.
 - (17). Character of Elizabeth's court.
 - (a). Elizabeth essentially a despotic monarch; parliament merely an instrument of her government.
 - (b). Her secretaries, the ablest statesmen of their times, allowed no high rank or independence of action.
 - (c). Elizabeth's favorites.
 - 1^a. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, vain and arrogant, but a capable soldier.
 - 2^a. Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex, executed in 1601 for inciting political tumults.
 - 3^a. Walter Raleigh, soldier, sea rover, and discoverer.
 - (18). Death of Elizabeth, March 24, 1603.
- Note 127.* At the death of Elizabeth, there was practically no alternative but to accept, as heir to the the English throne, James VI, the young King of Scotland.

IX. THE HOUSE OF STUART.

1. James I.

- a. Lived 1566-1625; reigned 1603-1625.
- b. Title to the throne—legal heir of all the Tudor inheritance through his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, who was the granddaughter of the eldest son of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII.

Note 128. The name of Stuart which he transmitted to a dynasty of English kings was derived from a

remote ancestor who married into the royal family of Bruce, early in the 14th century.

c. The New Era.

- (1). Continued decline of feudalism as a political force.
- (2). No longer a necessary connection between nobility and land holding.
- (3). The lower ranks of the feudal system of society made independent politically by compounding their feudal services for money payment.
- (4). The "Commons."

Note 129. The *Commons* were the combination of the landholders who made land holding a business and the great merchants whose operations made the building of land holding profitable.

- (a). The Commons assume the political leadership of the nation, the position which the great barons had formerly held.
- (5). The political power of the Church vanished with its political independence.
- (6). The system of government.
 - (a). The King, ruling constitutionally, i. e. according to the old English laws as modified by the feudal system and the principle of parliamentary assent to taxation.

Note 130. The power of the crown was, however, practically despotic, for, during the Tudor period, the old feudal checks on the royal power had lost their strength while the commercialized commons had not as yet found means to transform into a positive force the negative power held by their order under the feudal system.

(b). Parliament: its two "Houses".

- 1¹. The House of Lords, representing the old council of the barons.

Note 131. Every baron of England (a title which in-

cluded the higher ranks of the nobility) was a member of this house of parliament in his own right.

21. The "House of Commons", composed of the representatives of the land-holding and mercantile interests.

Note 132. The right of representation in the House of Commons was not highly valued at this period and constituencies often avoided trouble and expense by accepting nominees of the crown or of some great nobleman as their representatives. The House, however, usually reflected the prevailing opinion of the commons of England on all questions of importance.

d. Peculiar position of James as the sovereign of two nations which had no desire to become one.

e. Character of James.

- (1). The first king of England not a soldier.
- (2). A firm Protestant from policy, but disgusted with Puritanism by the arrogance of the Presbyterians of Scotland to whom his early training had been entrusted.

f. History of the reign of James I.

- (1). Bitter religious feeling of the time; universal belief that absolute uniformity in religion was essential to the safety of the state.
 - (a). Persecution of Roman Catholics; *Guy Fawkes* and his "Gunpowder Plot", 1605.
 - (b). The Puritan element in the Church of England; efforts of statesmen of moderate views to make the constitution of the Church sufficiently elastic to retain this element; opposition of James to such effort.
 - (c). Sharp enforcement of the "Act of Uniformity"; first clash with the House of Commons over this question.
- (2). Continued debates between the crown and the House of Commons over money questions.

- (a). The recognized principle that the revenue of the crown was the grant of parliament often violated in practice.
 - (b). "Impositions" (*customs duties levied by the sole authority of the crown.*)
 - (c). "Benevolences" (*"gifts" to the crown by corporations and individuals.*)
 - (d). James insists on his right to raise money by such means; refusal of the House of Commons to vote regular taxes, 1604-1614.
- (3). Peace between England and Spain; project of James for a Spanish alliance.
- (a). James vigorously opposes the attempts of the English sailors to renew "beyond the line", the unofficial war of the early days of Elizabeth's reign.
 - (b). Trial, condemnation, and execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1618; popular indignation in England.
 - (c). General belief that the King was selling to Spain the interests of his subjects in order to obtain the revenues which parliament refused to grant.
- (4). Beginning of permanent English settlement in America; founding of the colony of Virginia, 1607, and the colony of Massachusetts, 1620-1628.
- (5). Outbreak of the conflict between the Protestant and Catholic princes of Germany, known in history as the *Thirty Years War*, 1618.
- (a). Family interest of James on the Protestant side of this contest, through the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, his daughter's husband.
 - (b). Family interest of the King of Spain on the Catholic side, through his kinsman, the Emperor of Germany.
 - (c). James prevented by this circumstance from profiting by his Spanish alliance; while the Span-

ish alliance was so offensive to his subjects that parliament refused him the means of saving his son-in-law.

(6). The unpopularity of James and his diplomatic and financial embarrassments embolden the House of Commons to interfere in the king's government.

(a). The House of Commons prosecutes Lord Bacon for corruption.

(b). Vigorous assertion of the right of the House of Commons to control the foreign policy of the crown, 1621.

(7). George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, James's favorite minister; the details of administration wholly in his hands.

(a). Buckingham's project for a marriage between Charles, James's son and heir, and a Spanish princess; failure of this plan.

(b). Marriage of Charles to Henrietta Maria, sister of the King of France, arranged 1624.

(c). Charles and Buckingham make a bid for popularity by breaking with Spain and sending an expedition to the assistance of Germany; failure of the expedition, 1624.

(8). Death of James, March, 1625.

2. Charles I.

a. Lived, 1600-1649; reigned 1625—1649.

b. Title to the throne—eldest surviving son of James I.

c. Chief events in the reign of Charles I.

(1). Charles and Parliament.

(a). Request of Charles for supplies for the war with Spain refused by the House of Commons on the ground of lack of confidence in the Duke of Buckingham, 1625.

(b). In the hope of winning popularity by mili-

tary success, Charles and Buckingham go to war without parliamentary support.

- 1¹. English attack at Cadiz repulsed by the Spaniards, 1625.
 - 2¹. Embarrassment of the Protestant powers in Germany through failure of promised English supplies.
 - 3¹. Great expedition under the command of Buckingham himself in aid of the Protestants of Southern France; its failure, 1627.
 - 4¹. Money for these disastrous failures raised by forced loans enforced by arbitrary imprisonment of non contributors.
- (c). Failure of irregular schemes to raise sufficient revenue compels Charles to summon parliament, 1628.
- (d). Beginning of the conflict between Charles and the Commons over the power of the crown.
- 1¹. Position of the King.—*That the royal power, although controlled to some extent by law and custom as to the form of its exercise, was, in its essence, incapable of legal definition or restraint.*
 - 2¹. Position of the House of Commons.—*That there could be no such thing as rightful power to do wrong; and, consequently, the exercise of the royal power to the injury of the kingdom, was an abuse which the nation must be able to check in some manner.*
 - 3¹. Demand of the Commons; "The Petition of Right".

Note 133. As the price of supply, the House of Commons demanded that the king abandon the practice of maintaining military forces in time of peace without authority of parliament, of raising money by forced loans, benevolences, or other irregular taxation, and of imprisoning his subjects without alleging legal cause. After much delay, the king granted the "Peti-

tion of Right," and the House of Commons grudgingly voted a supply of money.

- (e). The refusal of the king to dismiss the Duke of Buckingham whom the House of Commons declared a public enemy; murder of Buckingham, August, 1628.
- (2). Charles tries to establish an absolute monarchy in England.
 - (a). Sincere belief of Charles that his opponents in the House of Commons were factious anarchists and that the situation of England demanded a form of despotic royal government like the recently reconstructed monarchy of France.
 - (b). Conditions necessary for the establishment of an absolute monarchy in England.
 - 1¹. The abolition of parliament as a constitutional means of expression of national discontent.
 - 2.¹ The establishment of the Church on a basis of absolute spiritual dominance, but so organized as to be an instrument in the hands of the king.
 - 3¹. The organization of a modern army dependent on the king alone.
 - (c). Measures of Charles to create these necessary conditions.
 - 1¹. Dissolution of parliament, March, 1629; imprisonment of the "nine members" of the House of Commons.
 - 2¹. Reorganization of the Church; Charles resolves to purge the Church of its Puritanical elements and then, by the utmost rigor of both spiritual and temporal laws, to extirpate Puritanism from the nation.

Suggestion 11. Note the intimate connection of Puritanism, the denial of arbitrary personal authority in spiritual affairs, with the spirit of opposition to arbitrary personal authority in temporal affairs.

- 3¹. *William Laud*, Bishop of London, 1628, Arch-

Outline Study of

bishop of Canterbury 1633, the chief adviser of Charles after the death of Buckingham.

- 4¹. Success of Laud in arousing a spirit of mediæval conservatism against the contemptuous modernism of the Puritans.
- 5¹. Absolute uniformity of Church service and discipline rigorously enforced; Puritan Sabbath observances prohibited; Puritan chapels and conventicles suppressed by the utmost rigor of the law.
- 6¹. Despair of the Puritans; establishment of *New England* in America as a refuge for the oppressed Puritans.
- ¶(3). Eleven years of despotic monarchy, 1629-1640.
 - (a). The Petition of Right forgotten.
 - ¶(b). New systems of irregular taxation put into operation through the subserviency of the courts of law; *Star Chamber* fines; *Ship Money*, an ancient resource of the English crown in time of sudden naval war, revived.
 - 1¹. Trial of John Hampden, a landholder of Buckinghamshire, for refusal to pay ship money 1638; influence of this trial on subsequent events.
 - ¶(c). Attempt of Charles and Laud to reform the Presbyterian Church of Scotland on the English political model; open rebellion in Scotland, 1639.
 - ¶(d). Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; his reputation as an able and energetic administrator in Ireland; he advises the king to strike energetically for the rights of the crown; raises an army and marches for the Scottish border.
 - 1¹. The English troops refuse to fight; Strafford proposes to replace them with an Irish army.
 - 2¹. Advance of the Scotch army; the army of Strafford scatters before it, 1640; Northumberland and Durham occupied by the Scotch and held for ransom.

- (4). Assembling of the "Long Parliament", November, 1640; its commanding position owing to the menace of the Scotch army; its revolutionary attitude; attainder of Strafford.
- (a). Abandoned by the king, Strafford is executed as a traitor, May, 1641.
- (b). John Pym the leader of the House of Commons: his courage, energy, and unrivalled skill in political intrigue.
- (c). Radical reforms; abolition of the fine-extorting courts of the Star Chamber and the High Commission.
- (d). Ship money and all irregular taxes declared illegal; the judges who had upheld these taxes are punished.
- (e). Parliament declares that the existing House of Commons shall exist until it votes its own dissolution, 1641.

(f). Laud a prisoner in the Tower.

Note 134. In 1645 Laud was executed.

(g). The "Grand Remonstrance", November, 1641.

- (5). The House of Commons demands that Charles accept its leaders as his ministers and that the Church be reorganized on a Presbyterian model.
- (6). Attempt of Charles to arrest Hampden, Pym, and three other leaders of the commons in the House itself, January, 1642; London in open rebellion.

Note 135. In all English history, this is the only occasion upon which the King of England has visited the House of Commons in session.

(7). Civil War.

- (a). Charles retires to the north and the civil war begins January 10, 1642.
- (b). The royal standard raised at Nottingham, August 2, 1642; the militia of London organized as a parliamentary army at Windsor under the

Earl of Essex; similar rival camps established all over England.

(c). Bloody and indecisive Battle of Edgehill, October 23, 1642; the king occupies Oxford; movement of the king towards London repulsed at Turnham Green, November 13.

(d). Indecisive result of the campaign of 1643; famous generals.

1¹. *On the king's side*:—the German princes, Maurice and Rupert, nephews of the king; Lord Hopton, Lord Wilmot, and others.

2¹. *For the parliament*:—The Earls of Essex and Manchester, Lord Fairfax; Sir William Waller; *Oliver Cromwell* with his troop of horse who "*made conscience of what they did*".

(e). Indecisive Battle of Newbury, September 20, 1643.

(f). "Solemn League and Covenant".

1¹. Alarmed at the report that the king was raising an army in Ireland to conquer England, parliament makes an alliance with the Presbyterians of Scotland.

2¹. The "Solemn League and Covenant" subscribed at Westminster, September, 1643.

3¹. Prelacy abolished and the Presbyterian form of Church government adopted.

(g). Decisive victory of Cromwell at *Marston Moor*, July 2, 1644; the north of England won for the parliament; the royalist cause holds its own in western and central England.

(h). Quarrels among the parliamentary leaders.

1¹. The "Self-denying Ordinance", April, 1645 (a device to get rid of lukewarm and incapable officers).

(i). Fruitless negotiations for peace, January to March, 1645.

(j). The "new model" organization of the army by

this time a seasoned force of veteran soldiers; only zealous Puritans appointed to command.

(k). Spectacular victories of Montrose, the king's lieutenant, in Scotland, December, 1644 and February, 1645.

(l). Turn of the war.

1^l. Charles in person decisively defeated by the "New Model" under Fairfax and Cromwell at *Naseby*, June 14, 1645; defeated by General Poyntz at *Rowton Heath*, near Chester, September 24.

2^l. Montrose, after making himself practically master of all Scotland, is defeated by General Leslie at *Philiphaugh*, September 13; his army annihilated.

3^l. Surrender of Charles to the Scotch army, May 1646; brought to London, practically a prisoner, June, 1647.

4^l. Alliance of the king and the Presbyterians against the Independents; escape of the king to the Isle of Wight.

Note 136. Negotiations for some settlement by which the king might retain the crown without the power of interfering in the government ended in an alliance of the king and the Presbyterians against the Independents, the Puritan extremists who now controlled the army.

5^l. A second civil war terminated by the victory of Cromwell and Lambert at Preston in Lancashire, July 17, 1648; triumph of the Independents; the king again brought to London; the Presbyterian party expelled from parliament by "Pride's Purge"; the House of Lords abolished and a high commission appointed to try the king on a charge of treason to the nation.

(8). Trial and execution of Charles, January 30, 1649.

X. THE COMMONWEALTH.

Note 137. The Commonwealth was that period of English history, during the years 1649 to 1660, when the government of England was administered in the name of the nation instead of in the name of a reigning king.

1. Government in England after the Death of Charles I.

- a. Administered by various committees of a council of state acting in the name of the remnant of the House of Commons left after the expulsion of the Presbyterian members, the "*Rump Parliament*".
2. The son of Charles I proclaimed king as Charles II, by the Presbyterians of Scotland and the Roman Catholics of Ireland.
3. Ireland conquered for the parliament by Cromwell, August, 1649 to May, 1650.
4. Civil War in Scotland between the prelatical and Presbyterian adherents of Charles II; victory of the Presbyterians.
 - a. Capture and execution of Montrose, May, 1650; Charles declares himself a Presbyterian and comes to Scotland in June, 1650.
5. Cromwell, commander-in-chief of the parliamentary armies, invades Scotland.
 - a. Battle of Dunbar; annihilation of the Scotch army, 1650; Scotland reduced to the condition of a province of England by Cromwell, and his lieutenant, Monk, 1650-1651.
6. With the remnant of his Scottish forces, Charles makes a last effort to rally the royalists of England.
 - a. Battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651; end of the civil war.
7. Romantic escape of Charles to the continent.
8. The fanatic Puritan army in absolute control of the British Islands; Cromwell supreme in the army.

9. **Military despotism cloaked by the continuance of the "Rump Parliament," 1651-1652.**
 - a. Attempt of this parliament to assert its right of independent action results in its dissolution by military force, April, 1653.
10. **"Barebones Parliament": its members chosen by the army from lists nominated by the religious "congregations"; failure of this assembly.**
11. **"Instrument of Government" formulated by the army. (The first example of a written constitution in history).**
 - a. Cromwell declared "*Protector of the Commonwealth*" for life; a parliament of one chamber provided for.
12. **Character of Cromwell.**
 - a. One of the ablest soldiers and statesmen in English history.
 - b. His religious and political fanaticism; his blameless and amiable private life.
13. **England under Cromwell.**
 - a. Cromwell's policy of government.
 - (1). Its basis, the views and interests of the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the English people.

Note 138. As these classes were not yet socially or politically predominant in England, Cromwell and his *Instrument of Government* were maintained in authority by no other strength than the military force which had put them there

 - (2). Domestic policy of Cromwell.
 - (a). Union of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
 - (b). Civil order on the Puritan model enforced by military discipline.
 - (c). Strict and impartial administration of justice.
 - (d). Education encouraged and made popular.
 - (e). Religious toleration for all Protestants except the adherents of Episcopalianism.

- (f). The Independent Church too weakly organized to be a persecuting force.
- (3). The foreign policy of Cromwell.
 - (a). Plans the union of Protestant commercial power against Catholic feudal power.

Note 139. The obstacle to the success of this policy was the rapidly increasing jealousy between the merchants of England and those of Holland.

b. History of the Commonwealth Period.

- (1). Foundation of the naval force of England laid.
- (2). Cromwell's admirals:—Blake, Stayner, Penn, and Venables.
- (3). Exploits of Blake in the Mediterranean.
- (4). War with Spain; Blake and Stayner destroy the Spanish treasure fleets.
- (5). Capture and occupation of the Fortress of Dunkirk, 1658.
- (6). Cromwell and the American colonies.
 - (a). Growth of the settlements on the North American coast.
 - (b). Capture of Jamaica, 1654; beginning of English trade and dominion in the West Indies.
- (7). Crushing weight of the army on rural England.
 - (a). The "Major Generals" and the tyranny of martial law.
- (8). Discontent of the nation expressed in Cromwell's parliament.
 - (a). Complaint that no Tudor nor Stuart ever ruled so arbitrarily.
- (9). Proposal that Cromwell assume the title of king and thus subject himself to the well known checks and balances of the feudal system.
 - (a). This project vetoed by the opposition of the army.
- (10). Establishment of a modified House of Lords.
- (11). Unexpected failure of Cromwell's physical powers; his death, September 3, 1658.

14. Fall of the Commonwealth.

- a. Cromwell's wish to transmit his power to his son.
- b. Failure of Richard Cromwell as Protector.
- c. The "Long Parliament" reassembled by the army, 1659.
- d. It is evident that a real successor to Cromwell can be developed only by another civil war; the prospect of military anarchy intolerable to a nation already disgusted with military despotism.
 - (1). No alternative but to restore what could be restored of the feudal monarchy.

Note 140. At this period democratic self government was unknown in Europe and the republican idea was supposed to be available in practice only for isolated walled cities.

- e. The Restoration of the Stuart Line.
 - (1). General belief that a restoration of the Stuart line could be effected on a practical basis.
 - (2). Negotiations opened with Prince Charles in Holland.
 - (3). Impossibility of opposing the army; hesitation of the "Major Generals"; lack of men of commanding ability.
 - (4). *George Monk*, soldier of fortune, commander-in-chief in Scotland, refuses to join the other generals in opposing the restoration of civil government.
 - (5). Monk is made commander-in-chief of the forces by parliament, 1659.
 - (6). Monk marches to London with his army of Scotland; dissolves the "Long Parliament"; orders the election of a new parliament; arranges the restoration of the monarchy in the person of Prince Charles.
 - (7). The Restoration formally voted by the new parliament, May, 1660.

XI. STUART MONARCHY CONTINUED.

(The Restoration.)

1. Charles II.

- a. Lived 1630-1685; reigned, 1660-1685.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest surviving son of Charles I.

Note 141. The death of Charles I was the end of the feudal monarchy in England; subsequent sovereigns of England have ruled by virtue of an express or implied contract with the nation.

c. The Restoration Settlement.

- (1) Amnesty for all except a few specially selected individuals who were punished as "regicides."
- (2). The annulment of the legislation of the commonwealth.
- (3). The disbandment of the military and naval forces and the termination of all military government.
- (4). No attempt to define or limit the power of the king, but a free parliament to guarantee the rights of the nation.

d. The effect of the Restoration Settlement.

- (1). England, Scotland, and Ireland became again three kingdoms under one king.
- (2). The Episcopal form of church government was restored in England and Ireland and established in Scotland.
- (3). The principle of no taxation except by act of parliament accepted to its fullest extent.

e. Effect of the Rebellion and the Restoration on English politics.

- (1). The power of the crown was now regarded by moderate men of all parties, not only as the support of civil order and the rights of property, but as the guarantee of personal and political liberty.

- (2). Henceforth the object of liberal and progressive politicians was to control, rather than to check or abolish, the royal authority.

f. Personal character of Charles II.

- (1). Profligate, indolent, and utterly unprincipled.

Note 142. As Charles valued his position wholly for the means of self gratification which it could be made to afford, he allowed the nation to drift, unless moved to assert himself by personal interest.

g. *Administration of the Earl of Clarendon (representing the coalition of moderate cavaliers and moderate Puritans.)*

- (1). Moderate Puritans generally conform to the re-established Church.

(a). Belief that refusal to conform to the national Church indicated political disloyalty.

- (2). Severe laws against Roman Catholic "recusants" and Protestant "dissenters".

Note 143. The object of these laws was not so much to punish individuals as to keep nonconformists from acquiring influence and political power.

- (3). Alliance with France.

- (4). War with Holland.

- (5). Deterioration of English military power and spirit.

- (6). English ships burned at Chatham by the Dutch under De Ruyter, July, 1667; popular indignation; Clarendon sacrificed by Charles to save himself.

h. *The administration of the Duke of Buckingham and the "Cabal".*

Note 144. The *Cabal* was so called from a fanciful arrangement of the initials of the chief advisers of the crown.

- (1). Power and ambition of Louis XIV, King of France; its menace to England.

- (2). English opinion divided between fear of France and jealousy of Holland.
 - (a). Advantage taken of this lack of unanimity in national sentiment to make Charles independent of Parliament.
- (3). Negotiations for the "triple alliance" of England, Holland, and Sweden against France, 1668; large grant from parliament to support this alliance.
- (4). Secret treaties of Dover by which Charles agreed to subordinate the policy of England in all respects to that of the French King, in return for an annual pension.
- (5). No session of parliament for two years.
 - (a). During this time, the naval victories of Holland were renewed and the treasury became bankrupt, 1671-1673.
- (6). The *Cabal* driven from office by an indignant nation, 1674.
- i. *The administration of the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds.*
 - (1). Fears of a Roman Catholic reaction.
 - (a). James, Duke of York and heir of Charles, an aggressive adherent of the Roman Church.
 - (b). Charles himself secretly a Catholic.
 - (2). Efforts of Danby to counteract the French and Catholic tendencies of the King.
 - (3). Marriage of Mary, daughter and heir of the Duke of York, to William of Orange, commander of the forces of Holland and the recognized leader of the Protestant cause on the Continent, 1677.
 - (4). Danby's statesmanlike projects frustrated by the violence of the extreme Protestant faction, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury.
 - (5). The imposter, Titus Oates, and his *Popish Plot*.
 - (a). Judicial murder of hundreds of innocent Roman Catholics, 1678-1679.

- (6). Insane attempt to have the Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles, recognized as heir to the throne.
- (7). The *test acts* designed to remove Roman Catholics from office.
- (8). The *Exclusion Bill* framed directly to prevent the succession of the Duke of York to the throne, passed in the House of Commons, 1680, but was rejected by the House of Lords.
- j. Two political parties in England.
 - (1). First appearance of organized public opinion as a political force in England during the controversy over the Exclusion Bill.
 - (2). The *Tories*, who believed that kings ruled by divine right and that the rights of the subjects were limited to petition remonstrance, or, at most, "passive resistance".
 - (3). The *Whigs*, who held that the royal power was vested in the king for the good of his kingdom and could not be rightfully or legally used to the injury of the kingdom's interests.

Note 145. These party names, originally applied in derision, continued down to the end of the nineteenth century to designate the two political parties which divided English public opinion.

- k. Personal administration of Charles.
 - (1). His good nature, tact, and consequent popularity.
 - (2). Reaction in favor of the crown.
 - (3). The nation ignorant of the secret treaties which bound England to subserviency to France.
 - (4). The *Rye House Plot* to assassinate Charles, 1683.
 - (a). Implication of the Whig leaders; execution of Algernon Sydney and Lord Russell.
 - (5). Banishment of the Duke of Monmouth.
 - (6). Corruption of the courts and of the parliamentary electorate under pretext of excluding regicides and fanatics from power.

2. Sudden death of Charles, February 6, 1685.

Suggestion 12. Study the following topics:—The development of the American settlements of England during the reign of Charles II; New Amsterdam taken from the Dutch; Founding of New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Pennsylvania.

3. James II.

- a. Lived 1633-1701; reigned 1675-1688.
- b. Title to the throne—only surviving son of Charles I and brother of Charles II.
- c. Personal history of James II.
 - (1.) His character well known to the nation through his connection with the political controversies of his brother's reign.
 - (2.) His first marriage (Protestant) to Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon.
 - (a). Two daughters by this marriage giving hope of a Protestant succession.
 - (3.) His second marriage (Roman Catholic) to Mary of Modena; as yet childless.
- d. Political position of James II.
 - (1.) Impossible position of James as the head (*a title which he deemed blasphemous*) of a Church which he believed to be heretical.
 - (2.) He was obliged (in virtue of his oath, to execute the laws), to exclude his co-religionists from his councils, and from all political power, and even to prosecute them as persons dangerous to the state.
 - (3.) Policy of James.
 - (a). Himself a firm believer in his office as king by "Divine right", he expected his subjects to consider the situation from that point of view, and, ultimately, to put themselves in accord with the course which conscience and duty prescribed for their sovereign.

e. Chief events in the reign of James II.

- (1). Protestant rebellions in Scotland under the Duke of Argyle.
- (2). Protestant rebellion in the southwest of England in the interest of the Duke of Monmouth; Battle of Sedgemoor.
 - (a). James loyally supported by the English nation against both rebellions.
 - (b). Savage ferocity in the suppression of these movements; execution of Argyle and Monmouth.
 - (c). Judge Jeffreys and the "Bloody Assizes" in Somerset and Devon.
- (3). James violates his promise to give loyal support to the established Church of England.
 - (a). Attempts to ally the Protestant dissenters with the Roman Catholics against the establishment.
 - (b). James exercises, through the decision of corrupt judges, the power to exempt Roman Catholics from the operation of the test acts.
 - (c). James assembles an army, officered by Roman Catholics, to overawe the citizens of London.
- (4). Evident intention of James to force a revolution in the interest of absolutism and Roman Catholicism.
- (5). *The Declaration of Indulgence.*

Note 146. The Declaration of Indulgence practically repealed, by the King's sole authority, the penal statutes against Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters.

- (a). This declaration ordered to be read in the churches.
- (b). Prosecution of seven bishops of the established Church for refusing to obey this order.
- (c). Great national uprising in favor of the bishops; their triumphant acquittal, 1688.
- (6). Growing belief that nothing but the deposition of James could avert a civil war.

- (7). Negotiations of the Whig leaders with the Prince of Orange, husband of James's eldest daughter Mary.
 - (8). Announcement of the birth of a son and heir to James and Mary of Modena, 1688.
 - (a). Outcry by the Whigs of a conspiracy to force a supposititious heir to the throne on the nation.
 - (9). Landing of William of Orange with a Protestant army, November 5, 1688.
 - (10). James, unsupported by any considerable party in the nation and deserted by his army, makes his escape to France, December, 1688.
- f. General Summary of the Stuart Period.
- (1). The Stuart monarchy the transition period between mediæval and modern history in England.
 - (a). This transition less sharp and violent in England than on the Continent.
- Note 147.* This fact was partly because of the insular position of the country, partly because of the commercial spirit which united all classes, except the very highest and very lowest.
- (2). Flourishing condition of the English nation in this period.
 - (3). Slight destructive effect of the civil war.
 - (4). Trade with the American colonies; with the West Indies and the Mediterranean; rapid development of the East India trade and of English influence in India and beyond.
 - (5). English Literature in the Stuart Period.
 - (a.) Survival of the Elizabethan drama; Shakespeare's later work; Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, etc.
 - (b). The authorized version of the Bible; its influence on the English language and subsequent literature.
 - (c). The Philosophers Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes.

Suggestion 13. In what language was this class of literature written?

(d). Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*; Clarendon's *History of the "Great Rebellion"*; Theological works of Jeremy Taylor and John Milton.

(e). Literature of the Restoration.

1st. The epics of Milton: their unique place in English literature.

2nd. The poems and dramatic works of John Dryden.

3rd. The corrupt and licentious drama of the Restoration.

4th. Butler's *Hudibras*; the philosophical works of John Locke.

5th. The *Diary of Samuel Pepys*; the essays of Temple and Halifax.

6th. Fox's *Book of Martyrs*; Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

XII. THE REVOLUTION AND THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

1. William III. of Orange and Mary II.

a. William lived 1650-1702; reigned 1688-1702; Mary lived 1662-1694; reigned 1688-1694.

b. Title to the throne.

Note 148. William, through his mother, was a grandson of Charles I and a nephew of Charles II and James II. This, however, gave him no right of inheritance against his uncles and their descendants. Mary was the eldest daughter of James II and the heir of the Stuarts, admitting the right of parliament to exclude Roman Catholics from the succession.

c. Political situation in Europe in 1688.

(1). Religious disputes now secondary to the fear of the overwhelming and aggressive power of France.

(2). Decay of Spain.

- (3). Lack of national spirit and organization in Germany and Italy.
 - (4). Remoteness and poverty of the Scandinavian states.
 - (5). England betrayed to the French King by the treacherous policy of Charles and James.
 - (6). Only the Dutch republic between King Louis XIV of France and universal dominion.
 - (7). Resources of the Dutch inadequate to a land war with France.
 - (8). Desperate efforts of the Dutch and the Spanish government of the Netherlands to create a barrier against France in the fortified cities of Belgium.
 - (9). Position of William in the Dutch republic.
- d. Character of William III.
- (1). A harsh and brusque professional soldier; his life from childhood devoted to resistance to French aggression on his native country.
 - (2). Autocrat by instinct and training but straightforward, sincere, and capable.
 - (3). Refusal of William to reign in the name of his wife.
- e. William and Mary proclaimed sovereigns jointly, February, 1689.
- f. Points to be remembered in connection with the "Revolution".
- (1). The Revolution a triumph of the commons as a class.
- Suggestion 14.* What distinction do you make between the *commons* of England and the *people* of England?
- (2). The House of Commons henceforth the dominant power in the government.
 - (3). *The Bill of Rights* (1689) the end of government by the prerogative of the crown.

- (a). Its provisions:—no suspension, dispensation, or other evasion of the law; no taxes nor fines without warrant of law; no military forces except as provided by parliament; unlimited right of petition and remonstrance; no irregular trials nor arbitrary punishments; frequent parliaments and free elections.

Note 149. "Free elections" meant elections free from interference on the part of the crown, not *popular* elections in the modern sense. The members of the House of Commons were nominated by the landholders and great mercantile corporations.

- (4). Political parties in the House of Commons.
 - (a). The *Whigs* who promoted and supported the Revolution.
 - (b). The *Tories* who were more or less opposed to the Revolution itself or to its necessary consequences.
 - (c). The extreme Tories or *Jacobites* (from Latin "*Jacobus*", James), who plotted a counter revolution to restore the exiled king.
 - 1st. Numbers and boldness of this party; many of William's ministers and officers secretly connected with it.
 - (d). *Non-Jurors*, the clergy who refused, from reasons of conscience, to take the oath of allegiance to a revolutionary king.
 - 1st. Consequent schism in the Church.
- (5). Even balance of the Whigs and Tories in the House of Commons.
- (6). Impatience of William with party disputes; any English politician acceptable to William as a minister, provided he could furnish the supplies needed for vigorous prosecution of the war with France.
 - (a). This situation the germ of *cabinet government*.

Note 150. By *cabinet government* is meant the conduct of the king's government by ministers chosen solely for their ability to command the support of a majority in the House of Commons.

- (7). Danger of a counter revolution.
 - (a). The exiled King James welcomed and promised active assistance by the king of France.
 - (b). Refusal of the Roman Catholics of Ireland and Scotland to recognize the change of government.
 - (c). The Jacobite party strong in England.
 - (d). The Protestants take measures to prevent a counter revolution.
 - 1st. The Toleration Act, 1689, legalizing the religious assemblies of Protestant dissenters.
 - 2nd. Alliance of England with Holland, Spain, and Germany against France.
- (8). The Jacobite revolution.
 - (a). A French army sent to the assistance of the Roman Catholic Jacobites of Ireland.
 - (b). James lands in Ireland, March 1689; assembles a parliament at Dublin.
 - 1st. Resistance of the Protestants; racial as well as religious division of the Irish people.
 - 2nd. Defense of Enniskillen and Londonderry by the Protestants of Ulster, 1689.
 - 3rd. William leads an English army to Ireland, 1690; *Battle of the Boyne*, July, 1690; defeat of James; return of James to France.
 - 4th. The Irish and French again defeated at Aughrim, July, 1691.
 - 5th. Heroic but futile defense of Limerick by the Catholic Irish; capitulation of Limerick; end of the war, October, 1691.
 - 6th. Revenge of the Protestants; Roman Catholic religion proscribed; the Catholic Irish reduced to servitude so far as law could accomplish such a result.

g. Further events in the reign of William and Mary.

(1). The War in the Netherlands.

(a). Events of the war.

(b). The naval battle off Cape La Hogue, May 19, 1692; William defeated at Steinkirk 1692; at Landen 1693.

(c). Successful campaigns of the allied forces under William in 1695.

(d). The Peace of Ryswick, October, 1697; its terms.

(e). Great expense incurred by reason of the war; financial expedients.

1¹. Establishment of the Bank of England, 1694; creation of the "public debt".

Note 151. These transactions mark the beginning of modern English finance.

(2). The Revolution in Scotland.

(a). William and Mary crowned as sovereigns of Scotland in London, May 1689.

(b). The crown of Scotland regarded, henceforth, as a mere appendage to the crown of England, but the governments are kept distinct.

(c). *The Covenanters*.

(d). Graham of Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee) rallies the clans of the Highlands in support of King James; Battle of Killiecrankie; death of Dundee, 1689.

(e). Massacre of Glemcoe, February 1692; unfortunate connection of King William with this crime.

(3). Determination of the House of Commons to withdraw from continental politics; William unable to arouse the Commons to action against the French violation of the Treaty of Ryswick.

(4). Death of Queen Mary, 1694; fears for the succession.

(5). Act of Settlement, June, 1701.

Note 152. The Act of Settlement provided that in the event of the deaths of William and of Anne (younger sister of Mary), without children, the crown should pass to the Protestant heirs of Sophia, Queen of Hanover, the granddaughter of James I.

(6). War of the Spanish Succession.

(a). Situation producing the war.

- 1ⁱ. Death of the Spanish king, Charles II, without direct heirs.
- 2ⁱ. The family of the French king, Louis XIV, next in succession.
- 3ⁱ. Philip, grandson of King Louis, nominated King of Spain by the will of Charles and accepted by the nation.
- 4ⁱ. The balance of power in Europe as settled by the Peace of Ryswick overthrown by this event which practically united the Spanish and French crowns.
- 5ⁱ. Spanish fortresses in the Belgian Netherlands surrendered to France, 1701.
- 6ⁱ. Death of the exiled James II of England at St. Germain, near Paris, September, 1701; his son James proclaimed King of England by the French king.

Note 153. This James is known in English history as the "Old Pretender" and as the "Chevalier de St. George."

- 7ⁱ. Popular opinion in England forces the House of Commons to accede to King William's demands that war be declared against France.
- 8ⁱ. Death of William in the midst of preparations for this war, Mar 8, 1702.

2. Anne.

- a. Lived 1665-1714; reigned 1702-1714.
- b. Title to the throne—daughter of James II and sister of Mary II.

Note 154. Anne was the heir of the Stuarts, admitting the right of parliament to exclude Catholics from the inheritance.

Note 155. Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark, who died in 1708, held no official position of royalty in England.

c. Personal history of Anne.

- (1). Her character—strong, but somewhat narrow minded, conscientious, straightforward, and fairly capable.
- (2). Differences of Anne with William and Mary in their lifetime.
- (3). Her correspondence with her father; her Tory sympathies.

d. Historical events of Anne's reign.

- (1). The first ministry of Anne composed of moderate Tories.
 - (a). Policy of the Tories—peace with France as soon as purely English interests could be reasonably safeguarded.
 - (b). Policy of the Whigs—continuance of the war until all danger of French domination on the Continent should be dispelled.
- (2). Personal interest of Anne in the prosecution of the war.

Note 156. Sarah Jennings, Anne's lifelong friend and confidential adviser, was the wife of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the most ambitious and promising officer in the English military service.

- (3). Alignment of the powers of Europe in the War of the Spanish Succession.
 - (a). With France—Spain, Bavaria, some Roman Catholic powers in the Rhine country and Northern Italy.

- (b). Against France—England, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, some of the Protestant states of Germany, the German Emperor (whose power was now limited to his hereditary dominions of Austria).
- (4). General plan of operations in the war.
 - (a). The English, Dutch and west German troops under Marlborough operated against the French in the Netherlands and on the Rhine.
 - (b). The Austrians under the imperial general Prince Eugene, of Savoy, attacked the French, Italians, and Bavarians in Italy and on the Danube.
- (5). Strong attachment of Anne to the Established Church.
- (6). Efforts of Anne and her Tory ministers to bring the rigor of the law to bear on Protestant dissenters frustrated by the Whigs in the House of Lords, 1702-1703.
- (7). Open and secret opposition of the Tories to the war; consequent alliance of Marlborough with the Whigs.
- (8). Brilliant victory of Marlborough and Eugene at *Bleinheim*, August 1704; enthusiasm in England; the leading Tories retire from office.
- (9.) The French driven from Flanders by Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, May 1706; Whigs become completely dominant in the English government.
- (10). The Act of Union, 1707; England and Scotland become one kingdom by the abolition of the government and parliament of Scotland and the representation of Scotland in the English parliament.

Note 157. Henceforth, the English parliament was called the Parliament of Great Britain.

- (a). This act never really accepted by the clans of the Highlands.
- (11). Desperate attack of the French on the Netherlands repulsed by Marlborough and Eugene, 1708.
- (12). Battle of Oudenarde, July 1708.
- (13). Counter attack of the allies on French Flanders; siege and capture of Lille, 1708.
- (14). Invasion of France; horrible slaughter of both armies at Malplaquet, September 1709; the military power of France broken.
- (15). Conservative opposition aroused by the progressive policy of the Whigs and by their disregard of tradition.
- (16). Quarrel of the queen and the Duchess of Marlborough; consequent breaking of the tie which had bound Anne to the Whigs against her personal inclinations.
- (17). The Tories insist that all that England had fought for was won and that the war was being continued merely for the profit of Marlborough and the Whigs.
- (18). The Sacheverell Riots against the Protestant dissenters, 1709; evident preponderance of national opinion against the Whigs; energy and skill of the Tory leaders, *Harley*, afterward *Earl of Oxford*, and *St. John*, afterward *Viscount Bolingbroke*.
 - (a). Connection of Harley with the Queen as a relative of her new confidante, Abigail Hill (*Mrs. Masham*).
- (19). The Whig members dismissed; the government entrusted to Harley and St. John supported by a large majority in the House of Commons, 1710.
- (20). Marlborough removed from his command, 1711.
- (21). Negotiations for peace opened notwithstanding the protests of England's allies.

- (22). The Peace of Utrecht, 1712-1714: its terms.
 - (a). Philip to be King of Spain but neither he nor his descendants ever to be King of France.
 - (b). The Spanish dominions in Italy and the Netherlands ceded to the Emperor.
 - (c). Holland guaranteed military supremacy in the Netherlands.
 - (d). England obtains possession of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar.
- (23). Reactionary policy of the Tories.
 - (a). Laws to prevent dissenters from evading the Test Acts by "occasional conformity", 1711; laws to close the schools of dissenters, 1714.
- (24). Failing health of the Queen, now a childless widow.
 - (a). National sentiment turns to the Whigs on suspicion that Bolingbroke is intriguing with the Queen's half brother, the "Pretender."
- (25). Death of Anne, August 1, 1714.
 - (a). Change of dynasty, in accordance with the Act of Settlement and the wishes of the dying Queen, accomplished through the co-operation of Whigs and moderate Tories.
- e. Literature in the Reign of Anne.
 - (1). Spread of education and the reading habit among all classes.
 - (2). Rise of the literary profession.
 - (3). The great essayists:—
 - (a). Addison: his leading position in literary circles and as a Whig politician; the *Spectator* and the character of *Sir Roger de Coverley*.
 - (b). Steele, a Tory writer.
 - (c). Jonathan Swift: his biting and vigorous style: Dr. Arbuthnot.
 - (d). Viscount Bolingbroke.
 - (e). DeFoe: his wonderful but mercenary genius.
 - (4). The early poetry of Pope.

XIII. THE HANOVERIAN KINGS.

1. George I. (Elector of Hanover).

a. Lived 1660-1727; reigned 1714-1727.

b. Title to the throne.

Note 158. Through his mother, George I was the grandson of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I, and was assumed to be the heir of the Stuarts, Roman Catholics being excluded from the inheritance.

c. Character of George I.

Note 159. He had lived until middle age the narrow life of a petty German autocrat; he never learned the English language, and exercised little direct influence of English affairs.

d. Political tendencies in the early Hanoverian Period.

(1). The Whig party a close union of the great landowners (the nobility and aristocracy) with the commercial and manufacturing interest.

(2). The Tory party including the mass of the small landowners (the "country gentlemen"), the clergy, and the interests dependent on these classes.

(3). Social and numerical predominance of the Tories.

(4). Policy of the Whig leaders tending towards an oligarchic republic.

(5). Policy of the Tory leaders promoting Jacobite reaction.

(6). Disinclination of the mass of the Tory party to follow its leaders to extremes.

(7). Result of this political situation. *See Note 160.*

Note 160. The Whigs could not hope to obtain a majority of their own in the House of Commons; the Tories had no practical use for the political power they possessed. The government was carried on, meanwhile, by obscure and often unscrupulous politicians supported by the wealth of the Whigs and the votes of moderate or venal Tories.

e. History of the Reign of George I.

(1). Jacobite uprising in Scotland.

(a). Firm attachment of the Highland clans to the Jacobite interest.

(b). The Pretender proclaimed King of Scotland.

(c). End of the uprising. Battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715.

(2). Administration of Stanhope and Townshend, 1714-1717; of Stanhope and Sunderland, 1717-1720.

(a). Repeal of the reactionary legislation of the latter part of the reign of Anne.

(3). The stock speculation craze: its nature and effects.

(a). Bursting of the "South Sea Bubble", 1720; unfortunate connection with this swindle of many politicians high in office.

(b). Affairs of finance henceforth one of the chief concerns of government.

(4). Robert Walpole, ruler of England as prime minister, 1721-1742.

(a). Aims of his administration.

1¹. Domestic quiet and promotion of trade and industry.

2¹. Avoidance of continental quarrels without essential loss to England's diplomatic military prestige.

(b). Methods of his administration.

1¹. Neutralizing opposition by a system of organized corruption of English political life.

(c). Results of this policy.

1¹. Political privileges and political offices became commercial assets.

2¹. A vote as an elector was worth something to its possessor.

3¹. A seat in the House of Commons was a fortune.

4¹. Every office of emolument under the government was paid for in money or influence and might be bartered or sold like any other property.

(d). Increasingly narrow and coarse life of the English people in consequence of unchecked commercialism and the prevailing corruption of politics.

(5). Death of George I, June 11, 1727.

2. George II.

a. Lived 1683-1760; reigned 1727-1760

b. Title to the throne—only son of George I.

c. Character of George II.—A German like his father; his Hanoverian dominions his chief care; fond of details of business and willing to execute the plans of abler men; a capable soldier of the German "drill sergeant" type.

d. Political condition of England.

(1). Absolute power of Walpole supported by the Whig landed and commercial interests.

(2). Establishment of the principle of full responsibility of the prime minister including the power of appointment of other ministers.

(3). Political degradation and stagnation favor reaction.

(4). Opposition developed within the Whig party but directed by Tories; opposition supported by the Prince of Wales, after 1737.

e. History of the Reign of George II.

(1). War with Spain forced upon Walpole by the English commercial interests, 1739.

(2). Naval expedition to the West Indies and the Spanish main of America.

(a). Disastrous defeat of the British army and navy at Cartagena on the north coast of South America, 1741.

- (b). Walpole, blamed for the insufficiency of the forces, retires from office, 1742.
- (3). War of the Austrian Succession.
 - (a). Its causes.
 - 1¹. Ambition of the rising power of Prussia.
 - 2¹. The old rivalry between France and Austria and renewed fears of French domination.
 - (b). Alignment of powers.
 - 1¹. France, Prussia, Spain and Bavaria against Austria, England, Holland, Hanover, Saxony and Russia.
 - (c). King George of England takes leading part in this war.
 - (d). Victory of King George at Dettingen, June, 1743.
 - (e). Defeat of the Dutch and English at Fontenoy, May 1745.
 - (f). Siege and capture of Louisburg in French Canada by the English colonists, 1745.
 - (g). Capture of Madras in India by the French, 1748.
 - (h). End of the war by the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748; neither glory nor profit gained by the British.
- (4). Jacobite uprising in Scotland.
 - (a). Charles Edward Stuart, known in English history as the "Young Pretender," eldest son of the exiled James: his popularity and varied accomplishments.
 - (b). Project for an invasion of England by Charles Edward with a French Army frustrated by a storm, 1744.
 - (c). Charles Edward resolves to make use of the Jacobite army always under arms among the Highland clans; he lands in the Highlands, August 19, 1745.
 - (d). Defeats the English under Sir John Cope at

Prestonpans, September 20 but fails to take Edinburgh castle.

- (e). Crosses the English border and takes Carlisle in November; arrives at Derby, within two days march of London.
- (f). Finding no support, he returns to Scotland; his army annihilated at Culloden, April 16, 1746. Romantic escape of Charles Edward.
- (g). End of Highland independence; abolition of the clan system and other distinctive features of Highland life so far as such a result could be accomplished by law.

Note 161. With the death of the "Old Pretender" at Rome in 1766, and that of the "Young Pretender" at the same place in 1788, the house of Stuart disappeared from history.

(5). Social condition of England at this period.

- (a.) Sense of responsibility and the habit of independent thinking among the lower classes of feudal society in England.

Note 162. Feudal relations at this period had become merely nominal owing to the system of tenant farming and the universal custom of commuting feudal dues and services to a fixed payment.

- (b). The masses of the English people less affected than the higher ranks of society by the corrupting materialism of the age.
- (c). The preaching of George Whitefield (1736-1739) and of John Wesley (1725-1791).
- (d). The Methodist system of religion established by these preachers and organized by Wesley. Influence of methodism in English town life.
- (e). Political power in England regarded as the exclusive privilege of wealth; the nobility merely landholders of greater wealth and influence than the country gentlemen and commercial magnates who were grouped as the Commons of England.

- (f). Impossibility of preventing the masses of the population from holding and expressing opinions on political affairs.
 - 1¹. Consequent appearance of "popular opinion" and the "national conscience" as political factors, supplementing, or even opposing, the constitutional powers of king, lords, and commons.
- (6). *William Pitt* (Known in English history as the elder Pitt and the Earl of Chatham).
 - (a). His origin and early political career; his opposition to Walpole gives him popular reputation as an orator and a patriot.
 - (b). Given ministerial office in 1846; sets an example of personal integrity in an age when the profits of peculation were openly estimated as part of the cash value of a public office.
 - (c). In 1750, regarded as the champion of patriotic ideals against the system of government by corruption represented by the prime minister, Henry Pelham.
- (7). Appearance of "world politics" as a disturbing factor in the policies of European governments.
 - (a). Even balance of the colonial establishments of France and England in North America and in the peninsula of Hindustan.
 - (b). Incessant petty warfare between the native allies of the two states in both regions.
- (8). Beginning of the "Seven Years" War in Europe and America.
 - (a). Attempt of the British fleet to prevent military reinforcements from reaching the French garrisons in Canada brings on war 1775.
 - 1¹. Defeat of Braddock in North America, 1775.
 - (b). Defeat of the British fleet under Admiral Byng, in the Mediterranean, off Minorca, May, 1756.
 - (c). Surrender of the British garrison in Minorca.

- (d). Popular indignation in England at revelations of incompetence and inefficiency in all government services.
- 1¹. Trial, condemnation and execution of Byng, 1757. Public opinion compels the Whigs to accept Pitt as prime minister, June 1757.
- (9). Beginnings of War in the East.
- (a). Capture of Calcutta in India, 1755.
- (10). Administration of Pitt, 1757-1761. (*The most glorious years in English history so far as external relations are concerned.*)
- (a). War in the East.
 - 1¹. Victory of Clive at Plassey resulting in the conquest of Bengal, June, 1757.
 - 2¹. Capture of Pondicherry, January 1761, a crushing blow to French power in India.
 - (b). "Seven Years War," continued.
 - 1¹. Battle of Minden; re-establishment of British military prestige on the Continent, August, 1759.
 - 2¹. Battle of Quebec, September 1759, resulting in the annihilation of the French power on the North American continent, 1760.
 - 3¹. Victory of Admiral Hawke in Quiberon Bay, November 1759; destruction of the naval power of France.
 - 4¹. Decisive battles of the "Seven Years War" in Europe during which Prussia with British Austria became, under Frederic the Great, firmly established as a great power.

Note 163. England in 1760 was beyond dispute, the greatest maritime and colonial power in the world.

(11). Death of George II, October, 1760.

Note 164. At the death of George II an English-speaking sovereign came to the throne of England, which, since the death of Anne, had been occupied by aliens in speech and feeling.

3. George III.

- a. Lived 1738-1820; reigned 1760-1820.
- b. Title to the throne—grandson of George II and eldest son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751.
- c. Character and abilities of the young king.
 - (1). His belief that the king of Great Britain should personally exercise his constitutional powers.
 - (2). His project of using the patronage of the crown for the support of the royal power, instead of allowing ministers to use it for their own benefit.
- d. Political condition of the kingdom.
 - (1). The group of landowners and commercial magnates controlling the House of Commons anxious for peace that they might rid themselves of Pitt.
 - (2). Pitt open to the charge of prolonging war in order to retain his power; popular opinion strongly in favor of Pitt.
 - (3). Balance of power in the House of Commons procured by the king through the formation of a "King's Party", consisting of members secured through unscrupulous use of crown patronage united with the remnant of the Tory party.
- e. History of the reign of George III.
 - (1). The "King's Party", supported by the Whig opponents of Pitt, forces Pitt's resignation, October, 1761
 - (2). The Earl of Bute, the king's confidant, prime minister.
 - (3). Pitt goes to the House of Lords as the Earl of Chatham.
 - (4). Arbitrary measures of the king and Bute; the parliamentary majority of the Whigs, based on corruption, crumbles away before the combined corruption and threats of the crown.

- (5). General peace, 1763; the king supreme in the government.
- (6). Appeal of the Whigs to popular opinion against arbitrary government; resignation of the Earl of Bute, 1763.
- (7). George Grenville, leader of the King's Party in the House of Commons, becomes prime minister.
- (8). The dispute with America.
 - (a). The American colonies.

Note 165. Fourteen self-governing colonies covered the Atlantic coast of North America from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Florida. The inhabitants of these colonies were British subjects and the language, social customs, and laws of England were generally prevalent; but each colony jealously guarded its social and political individuality.

1¹. Social conditions:—predominance of native colonials; rapid divergence of the native colonial stock from the habits and thoughts of Englishmen; failure of all attempts to transplant the feudal system to America; society in the colonies essentially democratic.

2¹. Political conditions:—national development not contemplated in the plan of government of these colonies; incessant controversy on questions of taxation between the governors, who were sent from England, and the representative assemblies of the colonies.

Note 166. The colonists, represented by their assemblies, argued that exemption from arbitrary taxation was the inherent right of an Englishman, and that their colonial assemblies stood in the same relation to the colonial governors as the British parliament to the crown. On the other hand, the British statesmen, represented by the colonial governors, argued that the

rights of the English commons were feudal rights which the colonists, who rendered no feudal service, could not share; that the colonial assemblies were established for the *convenience* of the royal governors not as a check on their *authority*.

- 3¹. General disposition to avoid the constitutional question raised by these controversies; the controversies themselves usually over petty questions of local expenditure and capable of compromise.
- (b). Effects of the extinction of French power on the American continent as the result of the British conquest of Canada.
 - 1¹. The colonists aroused to a sense of their own power and importance.
 - 2¹. British statesmen awakened to the value of the American possessions and to the need of a definite system of government for America.
 - 3¹. Accentuation of the social and political differences between colonials and Englishmen
- (c). The *Stamp Act*, 1765.

Note 167. The *Stamp Act* was a tentative measure designed to bring home to the colonists the fact that they were British subjects without seriously interfering with local independence.

- 1¹. Unanimous and determined refusal of the colonials to obey the act.
- 2¹. Benjamin Franklin.
- 3¹. Cause of the colonials supported by the forces fighting for political reform in England.
- 4¹. Repeal of the *Stamp Act*, 1766.
- (d). Dismissal of Grenville; The Marquis of Rockingham prime minister.
 - 1¹. Efforts at reconciliation between the king and the Whigs.
 - 2¹. The defiant attitude of the Americans.
 - 3¹. Downfall of the Rockingham ministry, August 1766.

- (e). Pitt, although incapacitated by illness, forced to assume the responsibility of prime minister.
- (f). Townshend, the minister of finance, adopts the policy of establishing customs houses in American ports and collecting duties in them under the British law, for the benefit of the British treasury, 1767.

1¹. The Americans plan armed resistance.

- (g). The death of Townsend; continued illness of the Earl of Chatham; The Duke of Grafton prime minister.

- (h). Condition of England in 1770.

1¹. The Whigs helpless from lack of efficient leadership.

2¹. Unpopularity of all the prominent politicians.

3¹. General irritation at the continued defiance of British authority in America.

4¹. Scurrilous attacks on public men and measures; John Wilkes; the "Junius Letters"; futile efforts of the government to suppress such writings; the right of free political discussion established.

5¹. The personal intervention of the king in the political situation generally welcomed.

6¹. Lord North accepts the office of prime minister as the personal representative of the king, March 1770; King George and Lord North determine to reduce the American colonists to submission.

- (i). The American Revolution.

1¹. Four years of smoldering rebellion followed by the attack of the Massachusetts militia on the British garrison of Boston, the skirmish at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

2¹. Union of thirteen colonies in the Continental Congress.

3¹. George Washington of Virginia given general command of the American forces, July 1775.

- 4¹. Nova Scotia remains loyal to the British connection.
- 5¹. Failure of American efforts to conquer Canada; evacuation of Boston, March 1776.
- 6¹. Declaration of Independence of the thirteen colonies, July 4, 1776.
- 7¹. Defeat of Washington's army in the vicinity of New York; occupation of New York by the British; Washington retires south of the Delaware, November 1776.
- 8¹. Varying events of the war from 1776-1778:—Invasion of New York by the British from Canada; Battle of Saratoga; surrender of the British to the American general, Gates, 1777.
- 9¹. Alliance of France and Spain with the Americans, 1778.
- 10¹. Indecisive character of military and naval manœuvres 1778-1781, owing to the vast field of operations; Washington and Rochambeau besiege Cornwallis in Yorktown; Cornwallis surrenders, October 19, 1781.
- (j). Recognition of American independence; peace with France.

f. English Literature in the Hanoverian Period.

(1). *Poetry.*

- (a). Alexander Pope: his overpowering influence on his contemporaries and the succeeding generation.
- (b). Thomson, Collins, Gray.
- (c). The minor poets.

(2). *Prose Literature.*

- (a). The novel: novelists of the period.
- (b). Samuel Johnson; Oliver Goldsmith; the great historians, Hume, Gibbon, etc.
- (c). The "Letters" of Lord Chesterfield, Horace Walpole, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; the memoirs of Fanny Burney and Lord Hervey.

- (d). The theologians; the economic philosophy of Adam Smith; the practical philosophy of Edmund Burke; the speculative philosophy of Bishop Berkeley.

Suggestion 15. Note the signs of the coming revolution in the atheistical arguments of Paine and Priestley and in the insurgent spirit pervading the Scottish dialect poetry of Robert Burns.

XIV. THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

1. George III. (Continuation of his reign).

a. Alignment of political parties after the American War.

- (1). *Tories*, the friends of the king.
 - (a). Active leader of the Tories, *William Pitt*, younger son of the Earl of Chatham. (Known in history as the younger Pitt).
 - (b). The idea of limiting the power of the king to increase the influence of a commercial oligarchy no longer especially attractive to progressive minds; consequent adherence of many progressive and liberal politicians to the Tory party.
- (2). *Whigs*, the party of landed and corporate wealth.
 - (a). Leading advocate and spokesman of the Whigs, *Edmund Burke*.

b. The British Empire in the East Indies.

- (1). A rapidly growing British Empire in the East Indies some compensation for the loss of the British Empire in America.
- (2). The East India Company; its privileges and royalties; absolute master of the princes of India and their subjects.
- (3). Corruption and abuses of the officials of the company in India; enormous fortunes brought to England and used for social and political corruption.

(4). Burke's India Bill of 1783 designed to give the control of the East India Company and its empire to the Whig politicians.

(a). The bill defeated by the king's influence; dismissal of the Whig ministry; William Pitt made prime minister, December 1783.

(5). Continued efforts of Burke to reform the Indian administration.

(6). Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1788.

c. The French Revolution.

(1). Its nature.

Note 168. The sudden and violent overthrow of the Feudal monarchy in France was quickly followed by the collapse of all government and social organization.

(2). Results of the Revolution in France.

Note 169. The enthusiastic revolutionists, in the first flush of their success, believed that they had demonstrated the pernicious uselessness of all organized government and complex social system. They urged the nations of Europe to imitate their example, shake off the fetters with which mediæval ignorance had bound the human race, and spread the blessings of liberty, equality, and fraternity throughout the civilized world. It was the destruction, not the reformation, of existing systems which these enthusiasts urged. From this point of view, the limited monarchy of Great Britain and the organized democracy of the United States of America were as absurdly tyrannical as the paternal despotism of Prussia or the irresponsible governments of the petty states of Italy.

(3). Effect of the French Revolution on British politics.

Note 170. The language and methods of argument of the French revolutionists were adopted by the radical English reformers, whose leading spokesman in parliament was Charles James Fox.

- (a). Alarm at the manifestation of revolutionary spirit in England obliterates the distinction between Whig and Tory.
- (b). A united front presented by the privileged and wealthy classes with their dependents against any concession to the spirit of democracy, 1789-1792.
- (4). Progress of the Revolution in France.
 - (a). Execution of the king and queen of France; the Reign of Terror.
 - (b). Coalition of the great powers of Europe, including Great Britain, to restore the ancient monarchy of France, 1792-1793.
 - (c). The allies beaten back from the French frontiers; Belgium and Holland united to France, 1793-1795.
- (5). Alarm of the governing classes in England increases to panic fear; Habeas Corpus Act suspended; advocates of republican ideas and theories prosecuted as traitors.
- (6). Disastrous failure of a British military expedition to Holland, 1794-1795.
- (7). Defeat of the French fleet by the British under Howe off the French coast, June 1, 1794.
- d. War with France.
 - (1). Peril of the British nation, 1795-1798.
 - (a). Withdrawal of Prussia and Spain from the coalition; open rebellion in Ireland; the British navy permeated with seditious spirit unable to prevent a French fleet from sailing for Ireland 1796; failure of the invasion.
 - (b). Spanish fleet sailing to join the French fleet defeated off Cape St. Vincent, 1797.

Outline Study of

- (c). Mutiny in the British fleets at the Nore and Spithead, 1797; naval discipline restored.
- (2). The Dutch fleet defeated off Camperdown, October 11, 1797; seizure by the British of the Dutch colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon and Java.
- (3). New Phase of the War.
 - (a). Revolutionary fervor of the French armies gives place to lust of conquest and military ambition.
 - (b). Conquest of Italy by the French general, Napoleon Bonaparte, 1796-1797.
 - (c). Arrogance and rapacity of the French; England isolated by the submission of Austria to Bonaparte, 1797.
 - (d). Bonaparte seizes Malta and invades Egypt, July 1798; is cut off from Europe by the destruction of the French fleet by the British under *Nelson* at the Battle of the Nile, August 1797.
 - (e). Bonaparte, leaving his army in Egypt, returns to France and makes himself master of the French government as First Consul, September, 1799.
 - (f). Napoleon again attacks the Austrians in Italy; Battle of Marengo, 1800.
- (4). British commerce: effect of the long war.
 - (a). British generally superior at sea; dominant in the East and West Indies and in the Mediterranean; impotence of the British land forces owing to lack of numbers, organization, and leadership.
 - (b). Nothing to prevent the power or the fear of France from destroying British trade in western and central Europe.

- (c). Efforts of the British to retaliate by excluding French commerce from the sea; the British navy claims the right to seize French goods on neutral ships.
 - 1^a. Alliance of Russia, Sweden and Denmark to enforce the rights of neutrals; this alliance broken by the destruction of the Danish fleet by Nelson at Copenhagen, April 1801.
 - (5). General peace on the Continent, 1800.
 - (6). Retirement of Pitt from the ministry, 1801.
 - (7). Treaty of Peace between England and France (Peace of Amiens) 1802.
 - (8). Renewal of the war between England and France, 1803.
 - (a). Napoleon plans to invade England, 1803-1804; assembles a French army on the channel coast for the invasion; alliance of Spain with France.
 - (b). National enthusiasm in Great Britain favors resistance to French aggression; Pitt recalled to the prime ministry, 1804.
 - (c). Coalition of Great Britain, Austria, and Russia against Bonaparte, now Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, 1805.
 - (d). Napoleon leads his army of England into central Europe; victories of Ulm and Austerlitz, 1805; the allied French and Spanish fleets destroyed by Nelson at *Trafalgar*, 1805; death of Nelson; British superiority at sea becomes supremacy.
 - (9). Death of Pitt, 1806.
- Note 171.* The administration of Pitt is memorable, not only for the determined resistance of the British nation under his leadership against Napoleon and French ambition, but for the union of Great Britain and Ireland under one system of government, 1800.
- (10). Commercial war.

Outline Study of

- (a). The Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon, 1806-1807. British commerce excluded from the continent of Europe.
- (b). Second war with the United States. "The War of 1812."
 - 1st. The arrogance of British naval officers in enforcing the British claim of right to search neutral ships for goods of the enemy brings on war with the United States of America, 1812.
 - 2nd. American invasion of Canada repulsed; blockade of American ports; burning of the American capital, 1814.
 - 3rd. Success of the Americans in naval battles; enormous damage to British commerce by American privateers; defeat of the British by General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, 1815.
 - 4th. Conditions before the war unchanged by the peace, 1815.
- (11). End of the Napoleonic Wars.
 - (a). Uprising in the Spanish peninsula against the French, 1803, gives opportunity for the employment of British military force against Napoleon.
 - (b). Sir Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington, defeats the French armies in Spain, 1812; defeats the French under Napoleon's brother Joseph (*made King of Spain by Napoleon*), 1813; the French evacuate Spain; Wellington follows the French across the Pyrenees into France, 1813.
 - (c). Paris captured by the Russian and German enemies of Napoleon, 1814; abdication of Napoleon; restoration of the French monarchy; Napoleon banished to Elba.
 - (d). Napoleon escapes from Elba and again seizes the government of France; marches against the British and Dutch armies under Wellington and the Prussians under Blucher in Belgium.

- (e). The army of Napoleon destroyed by Wellington and Blucher in the campaign of *Waterloo*, June 1815.
- (f). Surrender of Napoleon to the British and his imprisonment at St. Helena.
- e. The regency of George, Prince of Wales, in the name of the insane king, George III. (1811-1820.)
 - (1). Government by the Tory party; Lord Castlereagh the dominant power in English politics.
 - (2). Condition of Europe after the subsidence of the revolutionary and Napoleonic deluge.
 - (a). Old national boundaries and forms of government generally restored by the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
 - (b). France, Italy, the Netherlands, and western Germany willing to submit to orderly government but determined to resist any attempt to reimpose the old feudal shackles.
 - (c). The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria united in "holy alliance" with the vast and barbaric power of the Emperor of Russia against all manifestation of revolutionary sentiment and, ultimately against all liberal ideas.
 - (d). Great Britain held in agreement with the *holy alliance* by the policy of its ruling class.
 - (e). Industrial and economic revolution in Great Britain.
 - 1¹. Effected by the increasing use of manufacturing machinery and by the growth of large manufacturing towns.
 - 2¹. The House of Commons representing only landowners and mercantile corporations, wholly without sympathy for the manufacturing classes.
 - 3¹. Cost of living in towns artificially increased by protective duties on imported grain; misery of the town population in consequence of irregular employment and high cost of living.

- 4¹. Disorder and mob violence; the Luddite outrages, 1811-1814.
- 5¹. Repression of industrial discontent arouses a revolutionary spirit; armed uprisings in various parts of the country, 1818-1819.
- 6¹. "Manchester Massacre", August 16, 1819; demand for representation of the manufacturing towns in the House of Commons.
- 7¹. Severe repressive measures of the government:—suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; prohibitive taxation of newspapers; the "Six Acts", November 1819, prohibiting military training, restricting public meetings, etc.
- f. Death of the aged King George III, February 23, 1825.

2. George IV.

- a. Lived 1762-1830; reigned 1820-1830.
- b. Title to the throne—eldest son of George III.
- c. Character of the king—selfish, reckless, pleasure loving, worn out by dissipation before his accession to the throne; of little account as a political factor except so far as the personal unpopularity of the king intensified the opposition to the government.
- d. History of the reign of George IV.
 - (1). Quarrels of King George with his queen, Caroline of Brunswick; popular sympathy with the queen; the Whig leaders in parliament defeat the plans of the king and his ministers for divorcing the queen by act of parliament.
 - (2). Death of Castlereagh, 1822; George Canning his successor as the actual director of the policy of British government.
 - (3). More liberal policy in foreign affairs; break with the Holy Alliance; national uprisings in Spain,

Portugal, South America, and Greece favored by the British government.

- (4). The Monroe Doctrine of the United States of America assuring the predominance of free popular government in both the American continents, supported, if not suggested, by Canning.
- (5). Restoration of party balance in politics; the conservative Tory party opposed by a liberal reforming Whig party.
- (6). Demands of the reformers.
 - (a). Parliamentary reform to make the House of Commons fairly representative of the nation.
 - (b). Repeal of the protective "Corn Laws" to reduce the cost of food.
 - (c). Removal of the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, that Ireland might enjoy some measure of self government.
 - (d). Abolition of slavery in the colonies.
- (7). The willingness of Canning and the more liberal members of the government to make some concession to these demands is defeated by the unyielding opposition of the House of Lords.
- (8). Formidable, though orderly, conspiracy in Ireland to enforce the claim of Roman Catholics to political rights; Daniel O'Connell and his Catholic Association.
- (9). The British government compelled to choose between yielding to the demands of the Association or waging a war of extermination against the Irish people.
- (10). Passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829.
- (11). Death of King George, June 26, 1830.

3. William IV.

- a. Lived 1765-1837; reigned 1830-1837.
- b. Title to the throne,—eldest surviving son of George III.

Note 172. Princess Charlotte, the only child of George IV, died in 1817.

- c. Character of William IV.—An infirm old man, trained as a sailor; not personally unpopular; a reactionary by nature, but timid and irresolute.
- d. History of the reign of William IV.
 - (1). Popular discontent at the delay of reform approaches the point of revolution.
 - (2). Dissensions between Reactionary Tories who wished to keep down discontent by force, and Liberal Tories who were willing to concede and compromise.
 - (3). Revolution in France; overthrow of the reactionary monarchy.
 - (4). The Whigs, as the party of reform, entrusted with the government, 1830.

Note 173. At this period the Whig leaders were Earl Grey, prime minister; Lord Brougham; Lord John Russell and others. During the discussion of the reform measures of this period, the names *Conservative* and *Liberal* took the place of the old party designations, "Tory" and "Whig".

- (5). Parliamentary reform.
 - (a). Demand of the radical reformers for the establishment of electoral districts to be represented on some definite basis of population or wealth.

Note 174. The British parliament, at this period, was merely an outgrown adjunct of the feudal system, originally organized to represent classes and interests, not territory nor population. The membership of the House of Commons was apportioned among constituencies for the most part arbitrarily selected and there had been little or no change in the basis of apportionment since the time of the Tudors. "Rotten" or "pocket" boroughs (mere villages, in some

cases the remains of ancient towns of importance) each sent, by traditional right, two members to the House of Commons. The right of election of these members was the absolute and unquestioned property of private individuals.

- (b). The plan of electoral districts regarded as revolutionary and subversive of the underlying principles of the English monarchy.
 - (c). Compromise proposal of Earl Grey to abolish the worst of the "rotten boroughs" and divide their representation among the unrepresented or inadequately represented manufacturing towns and counties.
 - (d). Earl Grey's reform bill rejected by the House of Lords.
 - (e). Determination of the country to effect the reform of parliament evinced by the result of the parliamentary election of 1831.
 - (f). The king, in fear for his throne and monarchical institutions, influences the House of Lords to yield.
 - (g). The reform bill becomes law, June 1832.
- (6). The Reform Bill.
- (a). Immediate result.

Note 175. One hundred and forty-three seats were taken away from the holders of agricultural land and given to manufacturing towns and to counties where the manufacturing interest predominated.

- (b). Ultimate result.—*The establishment of the principle of adjusting parliamentary representation to the census.*
- (c). Political effects of the reform bill.
 - 1¹. Demonstration of the practicability of reform without revolution.
 - 2¹. General acceptance by the nation of the principle of reform, by constitutional means, of acknowledged abuses.

- 31. Extremists on both sides in decreasing minority.
- (7). Conservative attitude of the "first reformed parliament" (1833).
 - (a). Abolition of negro slavery in the West Indies.
 - (b). Refusal to yield to the demand of O'Connell for Irish home rule and the disestablishment of the Protestant Church of Ireland.
- (8). Lord Melbourne prime minister, 1834.
 - (a). Reform of the laws relating to relief of the poor.
 - (b). Radical modernization of the constitution of municipal corporations.
- (9). Death of William IV, June 20, 1837.

4. Victoria.

- a. Lived 1819-1901; reigned 1837-1901.
- b. Title to the throne,—daughter and heir of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III and next younger brother of William IV.
- c. History of the reign of Queen Victoria.
 - (1). Quieting effect on politics of the accession of a young girl to the throne.
 - (2). The monarchy becomes the most popular of the country's institutions.
 - (3). Liberal party in power; Lord Melbourne prime minister with Lord John Russell as party leader in the House of Commons.
 - (4). Strong and growing opposition of the moderate conservatives under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel.
 - (5). Principal of national control of education established 1839.
 - (6). Adoption of the modern postal system, the "penny post", 1839.

- (7). Insurrectionary movements in Canada and Jamaica; failure of the government in its efforts to restore order in these colonies.
- (8). The narrow majority of the government in the House of Commons overthrown by unpopular financial measures.
- (9). The Conservative party in power, 1841; Sir Robert Peel prime minister.
- (10). Marriage of the queen to her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, 1840; character and position of the Prince Consort.
- (11). Industrial oppression and social discontent.
 - (a). Difficulty in adjusting conditions of labor to the new processes made necessary by steam power machinery.
 - (b). High cost of living and uncertainty of employment produce famine conditions in the crowded manufacturing towns.
 - (c). General belief among the disfranchised masses that their interests had been deliberately neglected in the reform measures recently enacted.
 - (d). The Chartist Association; its agitation for a democratic constitution.
 - (e). The Anti-Corn Law League for the repeal of protective customs duties on food.
 - 1st. Determination to end forever the domination of the land-holding interest in society and politics.
 - 2nd. The party name of "radical" applied to the supporters of these views; "Radical" leaders: Richard Cobden, John Bright, and others.
- (12). The thirty years from 1845-1875. (*The most momentous in history.*)
 - (a). Conditions of human life entirely changed by the steam railroad, the steamship, and the electric telegraph.

(b). Special advantages of the British nation in view of these world-wide changes.

- 1¹. Commercial instincts and habits pervading all classes.
- 2¹. Efficient commercial organization supported by all the activities of government.
- 3¹. The "free trade policy" which encouraged the widest range of commercial activity.
- 4¹. Colonial settlements in all parts of the world.
- 5¹. Inexhaustible mines of the best steam coal, etc.

Note 176. As a result of the intelligent use of all these advantages, Great Britain acquired the unquestioned commercial leadership of the world and the resulting prosperity was shared by all classes of the population.

- (13). Principal events in the history of the reign of Queen Victoria from 1845-1901.

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Lord John Russell Prime Minister (1845-1852)	Liberal	Revolution on the Continent; Irish insurrection; Chartist agitation (1848). Dismissal of Lord Palmerston for undue interference in the affairs of the Continent; the Oxford movement and tractarian controversy in the English Church (1851).
Lord Derby Prime Minister (1852-1853)	Conservative	
Lord Aberdeen Prime Minister (1853-1855)	Coalition	Alliance of England and France against Russia (1853-1855). The Crimean War (1854-1855.)
Lord Palmerston Prime Minister (1855-1858)	Liberal	Peace with Russia; wars with Persia and China (1856). The Great Indian Mutiny (1857-1858).
Lord Derby Prime Minister (1858-1859)	Conservative	China opened to foreign trade (1858). Political disabilities of English Jews removed (1858). Government of India transferred from the East India Company to the crown (1858).
Lord Palmerston Prime Minister (1849-1865)	Liberal	Free trade policy carried to its fullest extent by Gladstone (1860).
William E. Gladstone Finance Minister		Civil War in the United States; efforts of the British government to break up the American Union (1861-1862).

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Palmerston, <i>Cont.</i>		Union of Italy with British assistance (1860.) The provinces of Schlweswig and Holstein taken from Denmark by Prussia in defiance of British protest (1864). Prussia dominant in central Europe (1866).
Lord John Russell (Earl Russell) Prime Minister (1865-1866)	Liberal	
Lord Derby Prime Minister (1866-1868)	Conservative	Passage of the household suffrage act, extending the privilege of voting for members of the House of Commons to the masses of the population (1867). Confederation of the Dominion of Canada; adoption of the principle of unrestricted self-government for the important colonies (1867).
Disraeli Prime Minister (1868.)	Conservative	Agitation for Irish reforms; Fenian outrages; the Manchester riots; the Clerkenwell plot (1868).
Wm. E. Gladstone Prime Minister (1868-1874)	Liberal	Opening of the Suez Canal, changing sea route to India (1869). Disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland (1869). The Franco-Prussian War; the United German Empire; the French Republic (1870-1871). The "Alabama Claims" arbitration; recognition of the principle of damages due the United States for British violation of neu-

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Disraeli <i>Cont.</i>	Conservative	trality during the American War (1871). Permanent and aggressive opposition to radical reform developed in the House of Lords (1871-1873).
Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield) Prime Minister (1874-1880)		British government purchases a controlling interest in the Suez Canal (1875). The queen assumes the title of Empress of India (1876). Troubles in Turkey; the "Bulgarian atrocities" denounced by Gladstone (1876). The Russo-Turkish War; the Treaty of Berlin; British support of Turkey; threatened war with Russia (1877-1878). War in Afghanistan to guard the northern frontier of India against Russia (1879). Troubles with the Dutch Republics of South Africa; annexation of the Transvaal Republic to the British dominions; the Zulu war (1877-1880).
Wm. E. Gladstone Prime Minister (1880-1885)	Liberal	Boer War; British defeat at Majuba Hill; the Dutch South African Republics independent. (1881.) The Land League agitation in Ireland under the leadership of Charles Parnell; the Phoenix Park murders, (1881-1882.)

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Gladstone, <i>Cont.</i>		The occupation of Egypt, (1881.) War in the Soudan; loss of Khartum; death of General Gordon, (1882-1885.) Reform Bill; redistribution of membership of the House of Commons, 1884. General election; the Irish members of the House of Commons hold balance of power, (1885.) Home rule for Ireland proposed by Gladstone; bill passed in the House of Commons, but rejected in the Lords; general election defeats Gladstone, (1886.)
Lord Salisbury Prime Minister (1886-1892)	Conservative	Establishment of representative governments (county councils in each county, (1886-1892).
Wm. E. Gladstone Prime Minister <i>Succeeded by Lord Roseberry in 1894</i> (1892-1895)	Radical 1892-1895	Disputes with the permanent conservative majority in the House of Lords (1892-1895). Adoption of the principal of discriminating taxation against great wealth.
Lord Salisbury Prime Minister <i>Succeeded by Arthur J. Balfour in 1902</i> (1895-1905)	Coalition of conservative and "Unionist" Liberals. (1895-1905)	Second jubilee of Queen Victoria (60th anniversary of her reign 1897). Revival of "Imperialist" sentiment; the dominant party pledged to the strengthening of the ties between the Mother Country and the colonies. Recovery of the Soudan and the upper Nile for Egypt (1898).

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY	EVENTS.
Salisbury, <i>Cont.</i>		Development of South Africa; clash with the independent Boer republics (1898). The "Jameson Raid;" attempted revolution in the Transvaal; (1895). The Boer War; British military reverses (1899-1900). Guerilla War in South Africa; the Boers finally crushed (1900-1902). Federation of Australia (1900). Death of Queen Victoria (1901).

5. Edward VII.

- Lived 1841-1910; reigned 1901-1910.
- Title to the throne;—eldest son of Queen Victoria.
- Principal events in the reign of Edward VII.

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Arthur J. Balfour Prime Minister (1902-1905)	Unionist	Policy of "colonial preference" in trade as a preliminary to "imperial federation" advocated by Joseph Chamberlain; the policy denounced by the Liberals and many Unionists as a reversal of the "Free Trade" policy (1902-1903).
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Prime Minister (1905-1908)	Liberal	Measures of radical reform defeated by amendment in the House of Lords (1905-1908).

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Herbert Asquith Prime Minister <i>David Lloyd George</i> <i>Minister of Finance</i> (1908-)	Radical Coalition	"The budget" for the years 1909-1910 containing provisions for new and heavy taxation of land values rejected by the House of Lords (1908). The policy of the government upheld and the course of the House of Lords condemned in a general election (1910). Death of King Edward VII.

6. George V,

a. Lived 1865 —; reigned 1910 —.

b. Title to the throne—eldest surviving son of Edward VII.

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Asquith Prime Minister <i>Lloyd George</i> <i>Minister of Finance</i>	Radical Coalition	Failure of efforts to prevent a constitutional crisis over the veto power of the House of Lords (1910.) A government bill for restricting the veto power of the House of Lords rejected by that House (1910). The policy of the government again approved by the country in a general election (1910). The threat of an unsparing use of the power of the crown to create new seats in the House of Lords forces that House to assent to a law abolishing

GOVERNMENT.	PARTY.	EVENTS.
Asquith, <i>Cont.</i>		its right of absolute rejection of measures passed by the House of Commons; end of the hereditary House of Lords as a body possessing coordinate powers with the House of Commons, 1911.

7. Literature of the Period.

a. Age of Scott, 1800-1830.

- (1). Age of romantic poetry; reaction from the school of Pope; influence of Bishop Percy's "Reliques."
- (2). Prose writers: Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Wilson, DeQuincey, Lamb.

(a). The Waverley Novels.

- (3). Representative poets:—Scott, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Keats, Campbell, Wordsworth, Coleridge.

b. Early Victorian Literature.

- (1). Great productiveness in all classes of literature; the poetry of the period permeated with the scientific ideas of the age; age of prose fiction.
- (2). Representative prose writers:—Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bulwer, Darwin, Carlyle, Ruskin; the "great English novelists".
- (3). Representative poets:—Tennyson, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Swinburne.

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